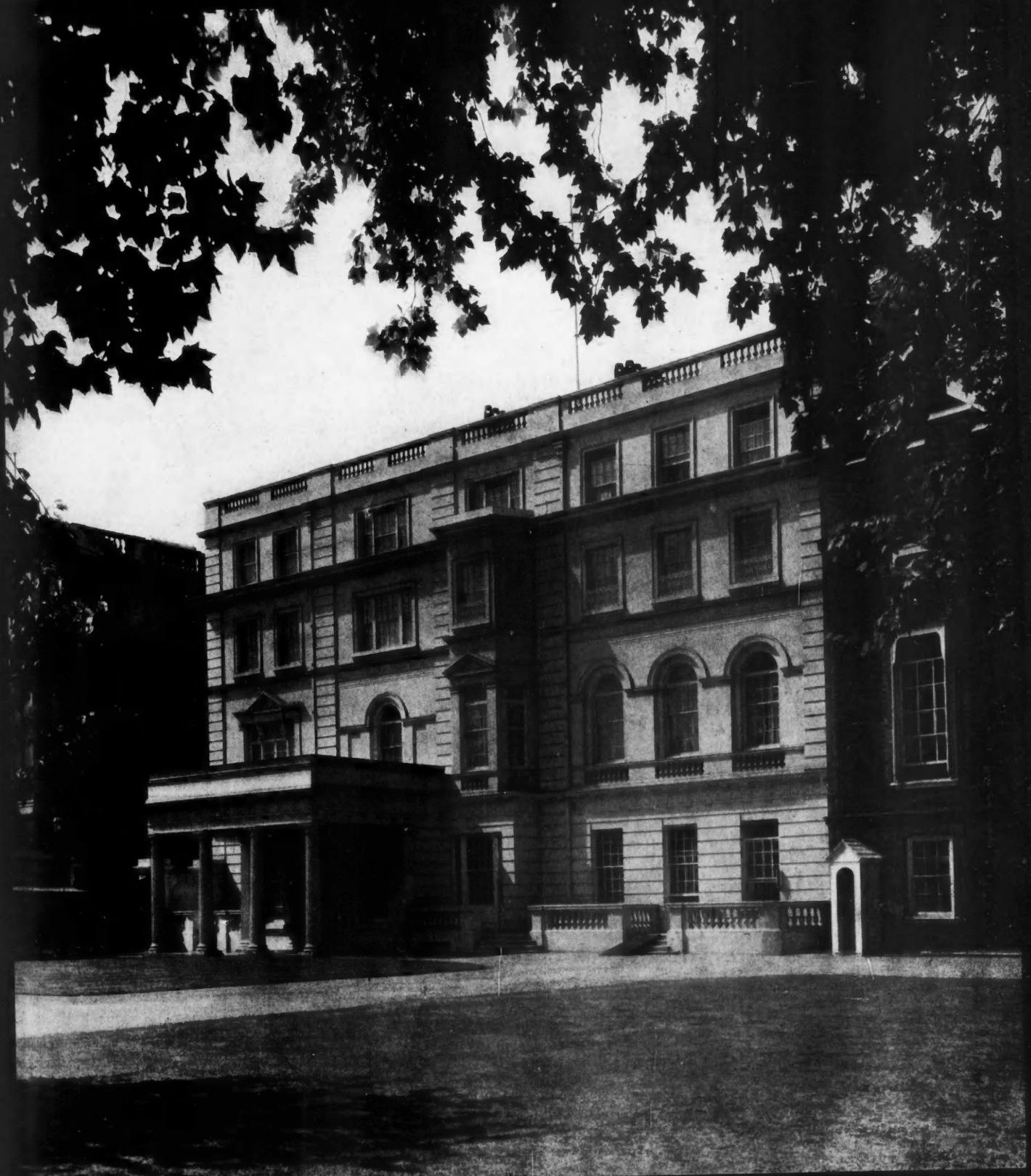


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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CVI No. 2754

OCTOBER 28, 1949

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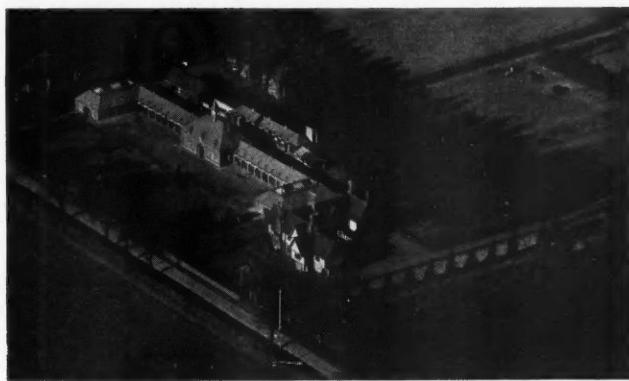
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The magnificent training quarters are probably the most up-to-date in the country.



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Halls, 4 reception rooms containing panelling, mahogany woodwork and period fireplaces, 6 principal bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 10 secondary bedrooms. Main water and electricity. Modern drainage.

Double Lodge at entrance. Stable buildings. Park and wooded pleasure grounds. 63 acres.

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A pair of semi-detached cottages (LET). LAUNDRY COTTAGE (Let) and LINGSTACK GROVE 36 ACRES.

23 acres of Accommodation Land and Larch Plantation of 9 acres. 5 valuable Plantations, 309 acres.

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It is in exceptionally fine order and has every modern improvement.

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The gardens and grounds are most attractive and include rose, flower, water garden, SWIMMING POOL, kitchen garden and orchard.

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Solicitors: MALCOLM COLLINSON, Esq., O.B.E., 28a, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-on-Thames. Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. BATCHELAR & SON, 9, Station Avenue, Caterham, Surrey (Tel. 7); Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS AND STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Mayfair 3316/7).

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For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold privately) at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, on Thursday, November 3, 1949, at 3.30 p.m. (subject to conditions).

Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 25, Nicholas Street, Chester (Tel. 1348). Solicitors: Messrs. ANEURIN REES AND DAVIES, 60, Castle Street, Liverpool, 2 (Tel. Central 2874).



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Charming Period Residence having dining hall, lounge, study, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, etc. Main water, gas and electricity. Cesspool drainage. Garage and outbuildings. Pleasant matured gardens. Modern bailiff's house. Excellent farm buildings to attested standard. Pasture and arable land.

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Together with two modern detached cottages (let).

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Details of the Joint Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester (Tel. 2633/4), and Messrs. STRIDE & SON, LTD., Southdown House, Chichester (Tel. 2626/8).

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A beautifully situated and distinctive Freehold Residential Property.

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Hall, 5 reception, 8 principal, 4 staff bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, convenient domestic offices.

Main electricity. Central heating. Lodge cottage, 2 garages, stabling.

Inexpensive garden and grounds, ornamental pond, orcharding and pasture land of a parklike nature.

IN ALL 17½ ACRES



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Completely renovated, in first-class order and ready for occupation.



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CHARMING OLD STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE

having up-to-date services

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and in excellent order.

Eight bedrooms, 3 baths and 3 reception rooms.

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Pasture and woodland.

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Stabling and garage premises. Well appointed and modernised cottage. Well timbered grounds with lake; grass and woodland. About 10 acres. The lease has 28 years to run and the Lessee who has expended a considerable sum on the property will accept £7,500 for her interest.

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Self-contained staff suite.

Part central heating. Main electric light, gas and water.

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Three reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

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Main electricity.

Main water and own supply.



Three garages. Cottage and man's rooms. Excellent stabling or farmery including large barn.

Charming partly walled gardens with tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, fruit trees and double paddock.

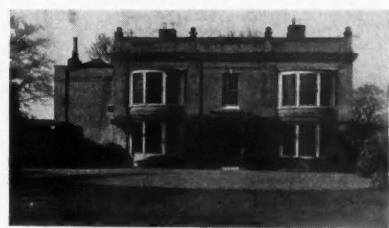
About 7½ acres Freehold. Possession on completion.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (2110).

NORFOLK COAST 1½ MILES | EAST GRINSTEAD 3½ MILES

Easy reach of the Broads. Norwich 18½ miles.

Attractive Georgian House having good views.



3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom. Partial central heating, company's electric light, own water supply.

Garages. Farm buildings. Cottage.
Attractive gardens, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, 2 glasshouses, pasture.

In all 9 acres. For Sale Freehold.
Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (45,773)

Attractive Modern House in perfect order and having every convenience.



8 reception rooms, 7 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 servants' bedrooms and bathroom. Central heating.

Main electric light and water. Garages for 4.

Attractive grounds including a first-class kitchen garden.

To be Let Unfurnished on a Short Lease

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,359)

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesso, London."

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Reading 4441/2
REGent 0293/3377

1. STATION ROAD READING; 4 ALBANY COURT YARD PICCADILLY, W.1

Telegrams:
"Nicholas, Reading"
"Nichenyer, Piccy, London"

TWO GENTLEMEN'S SMALL ATTESTED FARMS, NEAR READING

BOTH SUITABLE FOR STUD PURPOSES

HOLME PARK FARM, SONNING. 62 ACRES



QUEEN ANNE FARM HOUSE, 2 RECEPTION, 5 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS, ETC. EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS WITH MILKING PARLOUR. 5 COTTAGES.

VACANT POSSESSION
except 3 cottages.

For Sale by Auction November 10, 1949 (if not sold privately in the meanwhile).

Full particulars of Messrs. DOCKER, HOSGOOD & Co., Solicitors, 10, Newhall Street, Birmingham, and of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, and 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

CLARKES FARM, 104 ACRES

In the vicinity of Farley Hill.



WITH OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, 4 BEDROOMS, ETC. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.

MODEL BUILDINGS. PICTURESQUE THATCHED COTTAGE.

VACANT POSSESSION

For Sale by Auction November 10, 1949 (if not sold privately in the meanwhile).

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. HETHERINGTON & SECRETT, 19, Station Parade, Gerrards Cross, Bucks, Beaconsfield, and Ealing, and Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

REGent 8222 (15 lines)



ON THE FAVOURITE WENTWORTH ESTATE VIRGINIA WATER, SURREY

Golf, tennis, riding, bathing, boating and racing all available.
"HIGHCLERE," EAST DRIVE. This superb modern Freehold Residence having drive approach.



For Sale by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on Wednesday, November 16 next (unless sold by private treaty).
Solicitors: Messrs. SHAKESPEARE & VERNON, 83, Colmore Row, Birmingham, 3.
Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

THE ENCHANTING ASHDOWN FOREST

London 35 miles, East Grinstead 5 miles, Tunbridge Wells 10 miles.
PARROCK WOOD, COLEMAN'S HATCH, FOREST ROW
CHARMING AND EASILY MANAGED FREEHOLD COUNTRY PROPERTY



IN ALL OVER 11½ ACRES. WITH POSSESSION
For Sale by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on Wednesday, November 16 next, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. GOULDENS, 16, Byword Street, London, E.C.
Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel. WIM. 0081) & BISHOPS STORTFORD (Tel. 243)

Established
1879

OAKDEN & CO.
24, CORNFIELD ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

Telephone:
1234 (2 lines)

2½ MILES FROM CENTRE OF

EASTBOURNE

Near delightful old village and golf links.

A CHARMING EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE

With cottage, double garage, stabling and about 1½ ACRES of lovely gardens.

The accommodation, on two floors only, comprises:

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 5 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS,

MAIDS' SITTING ROOM AND USUAL OFFICES.

MAINS SERVICES.

Excellent bus service to Eastbourne and surrounding district.

Sole Agents: OAKDEN & CO., as above.

BEACONSFIELD,
BUCKS

A. C. FROST & CO.

Tel.
600/1

PENN. IN 18 ACRES

600 ft. up. Grand views. 3½ miles Beaconsfield.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE

Compact. Easily run. Perfect order.



FREEHOLD. EARLY POSSESSION

For particulars of the above and others in all South Bucks areas: A. C. Frost & Co., Beaconsfield (Tel. 600/1). Also Gerrards Cross, Burnham, and Farnham Common, Bucks

HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

TELEGRAMS: "Selanet, Piccy, London"

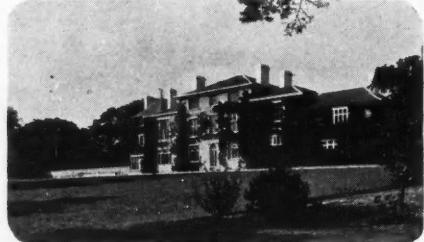
WOODBRIIDGE, SUFFOLK

Beautifully placed high up on the edge of the town.

MODERNISED AND WELL EQUIPPED IN EVERY WAY

Main services and central heating.

Three reception rooms, playroom, 5 main bedrooms, dressing and 4 bathrooms, model offices. All Co.'s services. Modern drainage. Central and domestic hot water. Gravel soil. Good repair. Cottage. Garages for 3. Outbuildings. Well wooded and gently sloping gardens and grounds to the golf course with direct access thereto. Area



NEARLY 6 ACRES
WITH POSSESSION.

Lovely grounds gently sloping to the south.
5 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Inspected and recommended. Apply: GARRUD TURNER & SON, Old Butter Market, Ipswich, or HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (E.46,280)

Seclusion with accessibility.

420 ft. up. Near numerous golf courses.

"GARLANDS," NORTHWOOD, HERTS

A SUNNY MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

On only two floors. Corridor hall, 3 good reception rooms, loggia, verandah, 5 bedrooms, nurseries, 2 dressing and 2 bathrooms, compact offices.

Good repair.

All Co.'s services.

Garage. Bothy. Outbuildings. Tree and shrub laden gardens of beauty and kitchen garden.

IN ALL NEARLY
2½ ACRES

For Sale privately or by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on Tuesday, November 1 next.

Solicitors: Messrs. BIDDLE, THORNE, WELS福德 & BARNES, 1, Gresham Street, E.C.2. Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1.

COLES & BASTIN
FROME, SOMERSET, Tel. 2087.

NORTH SOMERSET—WILTSHIRE BORDER

On outskirts quaint market town of Frome. 15 miles Bath.

SMALL JACOBEAN MANOR HOUSE IN BEAUTIFUL SETTING

Two reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (all fitted basins) 2 modern bathrooms, up-to-date domestic offices.

Many features including mullioned windows, oak paneling and beams, polished oak floors, open fireplaces. Perfect condition throughout.

Main services. Central heating.

Charming secluded walled grounds of about 2 acres, with stately trees, lawns and hard tennis court.



2 GARAGES. 2 EXCELLENT COTTAGES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION

FLICK & SON
SAXMUNDHAM, SUFFOLK.

Tel. No. 8

EAST SUFFOLK COAST

between Southwold and Aldeburgh.

DELIGHTFUL FAMILY RESIDENCE

In secluded situation adjoining historic village and with many sporting facilities.

Six main bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, good domestic offices, garaging, inexpensive grounds including walled garden and woodland walks.

PAIR OF LODGE
COTTAGES

ABOUT 28 ACRES



FOR SALE FREEHOLD AND WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Full particulars from the Agents at Old Bank House, Saxmundham.

REgent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1.Near borders of
HANTS, BERKS AND SURREY*Situate in a pleasant position facing south and enjoying delightful views.*

A SMALL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Three reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main services. Garage.

Attractive well-matured garden with lawns, flower beds and borders, ornamental and fruit trees, in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE

FREEHOLD ONLY £5,000 OR NEAR OFFER
Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,716)

SOMERSET

Amidst lovely surroundings on the southern slopes of the Mendip Hills.

BEAUTIFUL STONE-BUILT JACOBEAN REPLICA

Four reception rooms, billiards room, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity and gas. Central heating.

STABLING, GARAGES, EXCELLENT FARM BUILDINGS FOR T.T. HERD

Charming well-timbered gardens sloping to river, 2 lakes (one stocked with trout), pasture, etc., in all

ABOUT 79 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,636)

ADJOINING EPPING FOREST

Occupying an exceptionally fine position on high ground and commanding glorious views over unspoiled country.

The delightful up-to-date Residence known as

HEARTS HILL, DEBBEN GREEN



FOR SALE PRIVATELY

More land up to about 50 acres may possibly be had if required.
Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.*Approached by a carriage drive and containing 3 reception, billiards room, 15 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water.*
BRICK-BUILT ENTRANCE LODGE OF SIX ROOMS
Well-timbered gardens and grounds with a profusion of rhododendrons and other flowering shrubs, tennis court, kitchen garden, etc., in all

About 7 acres

MODERATE PRICE FREEHOLD

The property is admirably placed for conversion to a private hotel and a catering licence has actually been granted for the premises

Inspected and recommended by the Agents: OSBORN AND MERCER, as above. (18,065)

ABOUT 6 ACRES

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GROSVENOR 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)
25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1.

SURREY. 600 FT. UP. FINE VIEWS

1½ miles Farnham Station with excellent electric services.
On bus route.



ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE
now being completely renovated. Decorations left for purchaser's selection.

Eight bed., 2 bath., 3 rec., billiards room and studio.
All main services. Garage, Cottage.
4 acres grounds forming an Island Site.
including 2 tennis courts, 2 orchards, etc., and well timbered.

£7,250 FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION
Inspected by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (1861)

ESSEX—HERTS BORDERS NEAR BROXBOURNE



This Charming Old Tudor-Style Residence
containing delightful old lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.
Main electric light and water supplies.

Modern drainage. Garage.
Well laid out but inexpensive grounds comprising formal rose garden, herbaceous borders, 2 ornamental ponds, orchard and useful paddock. **IN ALL ABOUT 7 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD with immediate vacant possession.**

All details from GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.5073)

SOMERSET—DEVON BORDERS

Station few minutes. Taunton 10 miles.



IN EXCELLENT CONDITION THIS CHARMING RESIDENCE

contains hall, 3 reception rooms, playroom, good offices, 6 bedrooms, dressing room (most with fitted basins), well-fitted bathroom. Main electric light, gas, water and drainage. Telephone. Garages for 2. Stabling and outbuildings. Pretty gardens, excellent orchards in full bearing, paddock.

In all **ABOUT 4 ACRES**

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION
PRICE £8,250 (further land available)

All further particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.7699)

OXON—NEAR BANBURY

Within easy reach of River Cherwell fishing.



LATE 18TH-CENTURY RESIDENCE OF MELLOW STONE WITH TILED ROOF

Hall and cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, servants' sitting room, 8 bed. and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Septic tank drainage. Garage and stabling. Grounds of **3½ ACRES** with paddock.

PRICE £6,750

Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (C.6174)

WILTS—NEAR CHIPPENHAM

BEAUTIFUL 17TH-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE TO BE LET UNFURNISHED



Hall, 3 panelled rec. rooms, kitchen with new "Aga," three suites each of 2 bedrooms and bathroom, plus servants' accommodation. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Garage, etc. Chauffeur's flat. Stabling and farmery.

LOVELY GROUNDS.

Walled kitchen and other gardens, orchard and pastureland.
10 ACRES

Lease to 1952 at £375 per annum. Option to Renew. No Premium.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (3845)

SUSSEX—OUTSKIRTS OF COUNTY TOWN



MODERN RESIDENCE IN EXCELLENT REPAIR

Five bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, small study, kitchen and servants' sitting room. All main services.

Garage. Garden $\frac{3}{4}$ ACRE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

REASONABLE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

Immediate possession.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (D.2292)

SACKVILLE HOUSE
40, PICCADILLY, W.1
(Entrance in Sackville Street)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

REGENT 2481

A LUXURIOSLY APPOINTED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

In a favourite part of Hertfordshire.

Within 10 minutes' walk of main line station with frequent service of trains to London in about 25 minutes.

Magnificently built and beautifully equipped Residence.



Very lovely gardens laid out by well-known firm of landscape gardeners.

FOR SALE WITH NEARLY 4 ACRES

Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel: REGENT 2481.

Very charming residential property. IN A FAVOURITE HERTFORDSHIRE DISTRICT

Quiet and secluded position. 35 minutes from London.

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE OF CONSIDERABLE CHARACTER



Designed by well-known architect.

Three reception rooms, fine games room, 5 bedrooms, fitted basins, bathroom.

CENTRAL HEATING.

Co.'s electricity, gas and water. Main drainage.

WELL-STOCKED INEXPENSIVE GARDENS.

NEARLY ONE ACRE

PRICE ASKED ONLY £6,950

Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel: REGENT 2481.

A miniature show place of outstanding beauty. Quite probably one of the most attractive small properties now available.

SURREY

On the beautiful Wentworth Golf Course. Easy reach of Ascot and Sunningdale. 40 mins. London.

OUTSTANDING MODERN RESIDENCE OF PERFECTION

Erected to the designs of an architect for present owner. Fine oak-panelled lounge hall, 3 elegant reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms. Central heating throughout.

All main services.
Garage for 3 cars.
Chauffeur's flat.
Excellent cottage.

Central heating. All main services. Garage for 2 cars.

Delightful gardens with gateway to links protected by picturesque woodland and shady walks.



FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE WITH ABOUT 3 ACRES

Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel: REGENT 2481.

RURAL BERKSHIRE

FOR SALE WITH 10½ ACRES

In the heart of perfect unspoilt country between Ascot and Maidenhead; immune from building development yet within one hour of London.

PARTICULARLY CHARMING FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE, WITH LATER ADDITIONS

Carefully restored and modernised.
Three reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 dressing rooms.

Main services.
Fine old barn. Garage and stabling. Excellent flat for chauffeur, containing sitting room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom.
Well-stocked gardens, orchard and paddocks.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel: REGENT 2481.

BERKS AND OXON BORDERS

Beautiful elevated position overlooking woods and the Thames in its loveliest setting.

PARTICULARLY CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

With an elegantly appointed interior.

Galleried hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, dressing room. Staff wing containing 5 rooms and bathroom.

Central heating and main services.

Entrance lodge. Garage and useful buildings.

Very lovely gardens and grounds.

For Sale with 4½ or up to 40 acres, mostly woodland.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel: REGENT 2481.

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1**CURTIS & HENSON**GROsvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875**DIGNIFIED PERIOD HOUSE IN A SMALL PARK***Only 30 miles west of London, in entirely unspoilt surroundings, yet most accessible by road and rail.***THE HOUSE IS OF THE
GEORGIAN PERIOD**

modernised, and in splendid order, needing no further outlay.

Contains spacious hall (illustrated), 3 fine reception rooms, up-to-date domestic offices, 9 principal bedrooms, 6 bathrooms and 4 staff rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING.
ALL MAIN SERVICES.**FOR SALE WITH AN ESTATE OF 67 ACRES**

including beautifully matured gardens with wide spreading lawns, rock and water garden, walled garden and glass, beautifully timbered park with lake, and 15-acre wood.

SMALL T.T. FARMERY. STABLING AND GARAGES. TWO LODGES, COTTAGE AND FLAT.

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

MAGNIFICENT POSITION ON CREEK OF FALMOUTH BAY*Enchanting sea views. Bus service half a mile.***COMFORTABLE MODERNISED HOUSE**

Recently redecorated inside and out. Usable as two if desired.

Contains 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Very well equipped offices.

Main electricity. Central heating. Ample water.

Picturesque terraced gardens planted by experts.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Furnishings available if required. Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

(Established 1799)

CENtral
9344/5/6/7/8Telegrams:
"Farebrother, London"AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4**NEAR ESHER***adjoining Arbrook Common.***MODERN FREEHOLD
RESIDENCE**

FIVE PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, 3 STAFF ROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

GOOD DOMESTIC OFFICES.

MAIN SERVICE

CENTRAL HEATING.
GARAGE.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN AND GROUNDS.

IN ALL ABOUT 1½ ACRESFREEHOLD £11,500
(Subject to Contract).KENsington
0152-3184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3**BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY****OXFORDSHIRE VILLAGE. ATTRACTIVE OLD WORLD RESIDENCE**, modernised, but retaining lovely old features, mullioned windows, etc. Four sitting, 6 beds., 2 baths., cloakroom. Main electricity and water. Septic tank drainage. Stabling for 3. Large barn. Paddocks and garden **ABOUT 4 ACRES. FREEHOLD. POSSN.****GEORGIAN RESIDENCE. 32 ACRES. £5,500.**
Absolute and genuine bargain. Gentleman's Residential Farm with beautiful period house, fully modernised. Large, lofty rooms, 3 rec., 5 bed., bath. Good buildings. Picturesque old mill. **FREEHOLD. FIRST £5,500 SECURES.** Sole Agents. Apply immediately.**BERKHAMSTED. LONDON 45 MINUTES. CLOSE TO GOLF. ATTRACTIVE, WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE** standing in nearly an acre lovely sheltered gardens with fruit. Three rec., 5 beds., 2 bathrooms. Excellent domestic offices. Main electricity, water and drainage. Double garage, greenhouse. **FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.****PIG AND POULTRY CONCERN WITH NICE COUNTRY HOUSE.** Ideal for retired gentleman and highly profitable. Lovely position near Saffron Walden. Four rec., 4 beds., bath (h. and c.), domestic offices. Main water. Electricity. Also self-contained flat let furnished, 3 gns. weekly. Splendid bldgs., including battery house and Danish piggery for 100. **ABOUT 5 ACRES.** Approx. 4½ tons food monthly. **FREEHOLD, £5,500. VACANT POSSESSION.** Great bargain.**RICHMOND. RIDING SCHOOL AND LICENSED CLUB.** Going concern at most reasonable price owing to dissolution of partnership. Large clientele and tremendous business possibilities. Excellent riding in Richmond Park and Wimbledon Common. **Large clubhouse with double living accommodation and modern 6-roomed bungalow.** Splendid stabling. **FREEHOLD.** Full details from Sole Agents.**SUSSEX. NEAR STATION. TWO ACRES. PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RESIDENCE** in exceptional order throughout, standing in lovely matured and well stocked gardens. All main services. Central heating. Three rec., 5 beds., 2 baths., large garage. Heated greenhouses. Outbuildings. Orchard. Tennis lawn. Freehold. Sensible price. **POSSESSION.** Sole Agents.

23, MOUNT ST.
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

GROSVENOR
1441

A PERFECT SMALL HOME LONDON 12 MILES
Orpington Station (Charing Cross) and Bromley South (Victoria 16 minutes) within easy reach by bus.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE



Pleasant gardens.

REASONABLE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Inspected and recommended by WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

Situate on Farnborough Park Estate in quiet country surroundings.

Four bedrooms (3 with basins) tiled bathroom, 2 reception rooms, workroom and modern offices. All mains, Central heating.

Detached garage and loggia.

HAMPSHIRE AN EARLY 17th-CENTURY HOUSE
Delightful rural situation 7 miles from Winchester.
A DELIGHTFUL OLD FARMHOUSE

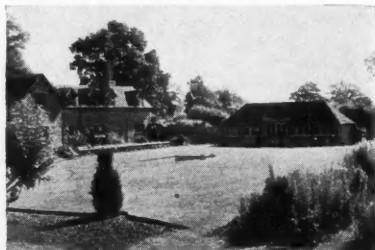
Recently modernised with a most attractive elevation and period features.

Four reception rooms, excellent offices with sitting room, 7/8 beds. (basins), 2 bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

GOOD WATER SUPPLY.



GARDENER'S COTTAGE GAMES ROOM (36 ft. x 11 ft.)

Beautiful gardens, farmery with paddocks and woodland.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD £12,500 WITH 20 ACRES

Owner's Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

RURAL SURREY BETWEEN WOKING AND GUILDFORD

Practically adjoining Worplesdon Golf Course. Main line station 2 miles.



THIS CHARMING MODERN HOUSE. Standing in well-timbered grounds and facing a wide expanse of common, is in excellent order and planned for economic upkeep. Bus service within a few minutes. Seven bedrooms (basins h. and c.), 3 bathrooms, hall, 3 reception rooms. Model kitchen quarters. Main services. EXCELLENT GARDENER'S COTTAGE and GARAGE ACCOMMODATION. JUST IN THE MARKET FOR SALE WITH 3 ACRES

Sole London Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

SURREY

Facing Coombe Wood Golf Course.

CHARMING SMALL MODERN GEORGIAN HOUSE

equipped with every modern convenience.

Beautifully appointed and ready for immediate occupation. Five beds. (basins), 2 luxury bathrooms, 3 reception. Excellent offices. Main services. Double garage.

FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 1 ACRE

Inspected and highly recommended by WILSON & CO., as above.

SUSSEX

Between Horsham and Brighton.

SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE

on outskirts of pretty village with frequent bus service. Five beds. (basins), bath., 2 reception. Fine music room or studio.

Flat. Main services.

FREEHOLD £8,500 WITH 6 ACRES

WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

GROSVENOR
2861

TRESIDDER & CO.

77, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
"Cornishmen, London"

£7,500 FREEHOLD. 8 ACRES

DEVON. Excellent sporting district. **DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE.** Hall, 4 reception, 2 bath., 7 bedrooms (h. and c.), staff wing. Electric light, good water supply. Telephone. Garage and stabling. Shippion, etc. Nicely timbered grounds. Hard tennis court and meadow. **Further 25 acres available,** with farmhouse and 2 cottages.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (20400.)

£6,750. THREE ACRES WITH FOOD ALLOCATION
OXFORD AND BANBURY, between. **ATTRACTIVE STONE AND TILED RESIDENCE,** nicely away from main road with bus service. Seven bed., 2 bath., 3 reception. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Garage, loose boxes, barn. Inexpensive gardens, orchard and pasture.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (24475.)

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS SOUTH DOWNS
THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES LONDON. Station 1 mile. **A REALLY DELIGHTFUL AND EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-EQUIPPED MODERN HOUSE.** Built for the present owner in 1937 regardless of expense. Two floors only. Six bed., 2 luxurious bathrooms, 3 rec., fine panelled and galleried hall, offices with maid's room. Garage for 2-3 cars. Charming grounds with formal garden, rockery, putting course, etc., about **2 ACRES.** **FOR SALE FREEHOLD.** Enthusiastically recommended by TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (24,614.)

OFFERS INVITED
SOMS.-WILTS BORDER. Main part of **RESIDENCE OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.** Lounge hall, 2-3 reception, 3 bath., 5-6 bedrooms (2 h. and c.). Main services. Garages. Inexpensive gardens and pasture. **2 ACRES.**—TRESIDDER AND CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

READING, NEWBURY, BASINGSTOKE TRIANGLE. 1½ miles station. **CHARMING OLD CHARACTER HOUSE.** Lounge hall, billiards room, 4 reception, 4 bath., 11 bed. and dressing, attics. Central heating, main electricity, Aga. Garages. Grounds, hard tennis court, **4 ACRES;** lake if wanted.—TRESIDDER AND CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

OVERLOOKING CARBIS BAY

CORNISH COAST, secluded position, lovely outlook. **ATTRACTIVE, ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE,** with polished parquet floors, oak panelled hall, cloak room, 3 reception (one 26 ft. x 17 ft. 6 in.), 3 bathrooms, 5 bedrooms (h. and c.). Main electric light, water and gas. Garage. Charming grounds of **2 ACRES,** including kitchen garden, 2 greenhouses, etc.—Joint Agents: JAMES LANHAM, LTD., High Street, St. Ives, Cornwall; and TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE. 6 ACRES

WILTS. **CHARMING OLD HOUSE** carefully modernised and in excellent order. Hall, cloaks, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 5 best bedrooms, dressing room, 3 staff rooms. Main electricity and water. Esse cooker. Central heating. **PHONE-LODGE, COTTAGE,** garages, **STABLING FOR 7.** Inexpensive gardens, kitchen garden and 3 paddocks.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (14,206)

WOKING. Best residential district. Station under a mile (Waterloo 30 mins. by express trains). **ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE** in a lovely garden of **2 ACRES.** Six bed., 2 bath., 2 rec., lounge hall, compact domestic offices. All main services. **REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.**—Recommended by TRESIDDER AND CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (24,508)

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAgrave STREET, READING. Reading 2920 & 4112.

THIRTY MINUTES LONDON BY FREQUENT SERVICE



2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £7,950

DISTINCTIVE MODERN HOUSE IN NORTH HAMPSHIRE, perfect order throughout, and retired situation but handy for bus and 1½ miles station; 2 sittings, model offices, 5 bed., bath; all mains, basins in bedrooms, central heating; garage; delightful garden of **1 ACRE.** **FREEHOLD.**

'Phone
Crawley 528

A. T. UNDERWOOD & CO.

And at
OCKHAM, SURREY

THREE BRIDGES, SUSSEX

Amidst lovely country between
REIGATE, DORKING AND HORSHAM
within daily reach of London.

Delightful Residential Property

with 4 reception rooms (all 17 ft. by 12 ft.), 5 bed. and dressing rooms and bathroom. Company's water and main electricity. Garage and outbuildings. Secluded grounds with wide lawn and land.

IN ALL 7 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD

£6,000

(Ref. 1275)



SUSSEX. In a rural position easily accessible to London. **ATTRACTIVE MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE** with 3 reception rooms (one 20 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft.), 4 bedrooms and bathroom. Company's water, main electricity and main drainage. Part central heating. Garages for 3 cars. Old-world garden of **2½ ACRES.** Good decorative order. **IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £4,600.** (Ref. 3458)

RICHMOND PARK (SURREY). **ATTRACTIVE ARCHITECT-BUILT HOUSE** of high quality with oak paneling, polished oak floors and flush doors, etc. Cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms (2 h. and c.) and bathroom. Central heating. All services. Double garage. Large garden. Registered title. **PRICE FREEHOLD £7,000.** (Ref. 8323)

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wesso,
London"

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

MAYfair 6341
(10 lines)

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL PART OF SUSSEX

BETWEEN HORSHAM AND THE COAST

THIS BEAUTIFUL REPLICA OF A JACOBEAN HOUSE



In first-class decorative repair. The house stands high, faces south and commands extensive views to the South Downs.

Nine best bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 5 staff rooms, billiard and 5 reception rooms. Model offices.

Main electricity and power, and water. Central heating. Three lodges, 4 cottages and a flat.

HOME FARM

with splendid range of buildings and first-rate land.

Hunter stabling.

ABOUT 124 ACRES, ALL IN HAND



Inspected and recommended by KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham, and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (30,323)

SHARNDEN OLD MANOR

2 miles from Mayfield.

CHARMING MODERNISED MOATED SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE



Containing 7 bed., 3 reception, 3 bathrooms. Central heating, own electricity (mains available on property), main water, modern drainage.

Delightful gardens and grounds.
ATTESTED FARM EXTENDING TO ABOUT 210 ACRES at present carrying a pedigree herd. Modern range of calf and bull boxes; fine covered yard, cowhouse, 3-unit 6-stall Alfa-Laval milking plant (tenant's fixture), implement stores; Dutch barn, granary and other buildings. Served by concrete roads.

Electricity and water connected.
Baillif's house and 2 cottages with bathrooms and services. Good grazing and arable land, water meadows and woodland. Good rough shooting. Main water to virtually every field. The whole in immaculate condition.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

For Sale privately or by Auction in November.



Further particulars from JOHN WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (3825)

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

SURREY

Only 23 miles from Hyde Park Corner, 2½ miles main line station, 35 minutes from City and West End.



Nicely secluded in beautiful open country. Full south aspect with glorious distant views.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Exceptionally well built and in beautiful order, seated in parklike surroundings and woodland, about 36 ACRES

Four bedroom suites with bathrooms, 2 dressing rooms, guest's bedroom and bathroom, 4 staff bedrooms and bathroom, sitting hall and 3 reception rooms.

All with beautiful paneling.

CENTRAL HEATING, MAIN ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER.

STABLING AND GARAGES.

DOUBLE LODGE AND COTTAGE.

Inexpensive grounds, walled kitchen garden, orchard and 15 acres good pasture.



Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (21,198)

LOVELY HERTFORDSHIRE

Welwyn 4 miles, Codicote 1½ miles, Knebworth 4 miles.

CHARMING COTTAGE RESIDENCE CAREFULLY RESTORED AND MODERNISED



Six bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING, MAIN WATER.

Own electricity (230 volts).

Pleasant garden, kitchen garden, rough paddock, outbuildings and garages.

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,500

Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (42,055)

THE AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF FORDEL

Conveniently situated near Glenfarg, convenient to bus and railway. Perth 10 miles.

ABOUT 736 ACRES

with electric light, telephone.

CENTRAL HEATING.

Garden and policies.

Farm in hand, 235 ACRES arable.

COTTAGES. WOODLANDS.

ROUGH SHOOTING.

SMALL GROUSE MOOR. TROUT LOCH.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY

Further particulars from JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

CRANSFORD HALL, SAXMUNDHAM, SUFFOLK

Saxmundham 5 miles main line station. Woodbridge 12 miles. MODERN ELIZABETHAN-STYLE RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER AND CHARM



Beautifully fitted and in excellent condition, enjoying a pleasant situation. Entrance and lounge halls, 5 reception rooms, 7 principal bedrooms, 4 dressing rooms, 5 servants' bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, really excellent offices. Central heating throughout. Electric light and power, own water supply.

Modern garage block with stabling and 2 flats. Lodge. Delightful pleasure and productive kitchen gardens. Small park and meadow land.

35 ACRES. FREEHOLD £12,500

Agents: FRANK TRUMPER Esq., F.L.A.S., 2, Halkin Street, S.W.1 (SLO. 4140) and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., as above. (81,349)

BOURNEMOUTH
WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
E. STODDART FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
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FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

SOUTHAMPTON
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.R.I.C.S.
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BRIGHTON
J. W. SYKES, F.A.L.P.A.

"BRAMBLE WAY," COMPTON DOWN, NEAR WINCHESTER

Delightfully situated on the Downs about 250 feet above sea level, sheltered from the north, with full south aspect and commanding magnificent panoramic views. Winchester 3 miles, Southampton 9 miles.



Penthouse with sleeping balcony. Principal suite of bedroom, bathroom and dressing room. Four further bedrooms (all with basins), dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms with oak strip floors, cloakroom, loggia. Well-equipped domestic offices with Aga cooker. Maids' sitting room.

Central heating throughout. Main electricity. Company's water. Septic tank drainage.

Easily maintainable grounds with paved terrace leading to rose garden, paddock, orchard, kitchen garden and timbered belt.



IN ALL ABOUT FOUR ACRES

To be Sold by Auction at the Royal Hotel, Winchester, on Thursday, November 10, 1949 (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. HARRIS & BOWKER, 31, Southgate Street, Winchester. Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 2/3, Gibbs Road, Above Bar, Southampton (Tel. 3941/2).

FIRST TIME IN THE MARKET.

TALBOT WOODS, BOURNEMOUTH

OVERLOOKING THE MELVILLE PARK TENNIS CLUB.

The Architecturally Designed Modern Freehold Residence.



"TWENTY-THREE,"

DUNKELD ROAD

Six bedrooms (4 h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, compact domestic quarters, double garage. Skillfully laid out garden of about half-an-acre.

Offers invited prior to Auction Sale on November 24, 1949, at St. Peter's Hall, Bournemouth, at 3 p.m.

Illustrated particulars of the Solicitors: Messrs. SALT, HOWARD & YOUNG, 49, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and the Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX AND SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and Messrs. W. H. WILLOUGHBY AND SON, 124, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

WEST SUSSEX COAST

Overlooking Pagham Harbour.

Occupying a delightful rural setting yet only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the beach. 3 miles west of Bognor. Close to frequent bus services.

A PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE

Four bedrooms, modern bathroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, maid's room, cloakroom. Main electricity and power. Company's water. Modern drainage. Coachhouse. Garage. Stabling. Unique smuggler's boat converted into summerhouse of 2 rooms with electric light. Modernised gardener's cottage, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, living room and scullery. Matured grounds, well timbered and protected from the harbour by a fine old brick wall.



Productive kitchen garden well stocked with fruit trees. **1½ ACRES**

VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE £10,000 FREEHOLD

or

WITHOUT THE COTTAGE £8,500

Joint Sole Agents: FOX & SONS, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing, Tel. 6120 (3 lines). TREGEAR & SONS, Aldwick Road, Bognor Regis, Tel. 1771.

IN ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE VILLAGES IN THE NEW FOREST

Bournemouth and Southampton only 15 miles. 8 miles Brockenhurst on the main Waterloo line. Away from all noise of traffic, but only just off a good main road. Completely sheltered from prevailing south-westerly winds.

CHOICE FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF ATTRACTIVE ELEVATION AND IN GOOD ORDER THROUGHOUT



Six principal bedrooms, 4 maids' rooms, 3 bathrooms, imposing entrance hall, drawing and dining rooms, library, cloakroom. Excellent kitchen with "Aga" cooker and hot water boiler. Maids' sitting room. Good offices.

Picturesque cottage with bathroom. Garage for 2 cars. Stabling and loose box. Numerous sheds and outbuildings. Main water, electricity and power. Central heating.

Tastefully arranged gardens and grounds laid out in lawns, flower beds, herbaceous borders, woodland walks, tennis courts, excellent orchard, productive kitchen garden, valuable paddock.

ABOUT 8 ACRES. PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD



For detailed particulars apply: FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

CORNWALL

On the main Truro-Falmouth road about 3 miles from the important town of Truro. Good yachting 1½ miles at Foeck and Falmouth. Hunting with Four Burrow Foxhounds.

VALUABLE SMALL RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE WITH EXCELLENT GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE



KILLIGANON, DEVORAN, TRURO

beautifully situated and containing 5 principal bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, entrance hall, cloakroom, kitchen. Dairy. Good domestic offices. Main electricity. Good water supply. Modern septic tank drainage.

Bungalow. Entrance lodge. Home farm. Bailiff's house with good buildings. Numerous excellent buildings.

Greenhouses with vines. Garages. Hunter stabling. The lands are early cropping land mostly level and most of the fields are well watered. The whole comprises an area of about

135 ACRES

To be Sold by Auction at the Globe Hotel, Truro, on Wednesday, November 30, 1949, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).



Solicitors: Messrs. JEWILL, HILL & BENNETT, 12, North Parade, Penzance. Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Bournemouth 6800
(6 lines)

**44-52 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
(12 BRANCH OFFICES)**

Telegrams:
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ESTATE

KENSINGTON 1490
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HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

Surrey Offices:
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and Haslemere

AUCTION NOVEMBER 21 (IF NOT SOLD PRIVATELY) AT THE CROWN HOTEL, WORCESTER

WOLD MILL, CRADLEY, HEREFORD

In delightful country on the Worcestershire borders.

THE ATTRACTIVE SMALL DAIRY AND FRUIT FARM

c.2



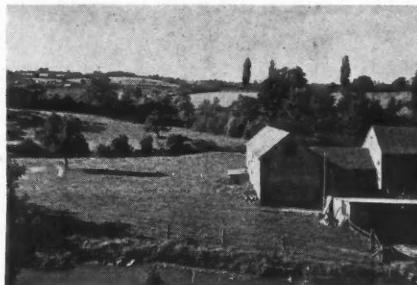
MODERNISED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

3-4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and power. Own water (electric pump). Complete central heating. Aga cooker.

Pair of cottages. Model cowhouse for 6 with milking machine, dairy etc., second cowhouse, large barn, pig sties, garages, etc. Pasture, arable, orchards

ABOUT 22 ACRES

with stream running through.



FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION except one Cottage.

Auctioneers: Messrs. BENTLEY, HOBBS & MYTON, 49, Foregate Street, Worcester (Tel. 5104/5), and HARRODS LTD., 34/36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (KEN. 1490. Extn. 809).

FAVOURITE REIGATE DISTRICT

c.4

In unspoilt country, 3 miles from station, with frequent bus service.

GENUINE ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE



of picturesque elevation, with lounge hall, 3 large reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, model offices. Aga. Co.'s mains.

Central heating.

GARAGE FOR 3.

STABLING FOR 4.

TWO COTTAGES.

SMALL T.T. ATTESTED FARMERY.

Beautiful grounds with yew hedges.

Kitchen garden, orchard, together with rich pastureland bounded by a brook.

IN ALL ABOUT 25 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. On reasonable terms.

HARRODS LTD., 34-36 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 806).

FOLKESTONE—BEST PART

c.3

A RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION

Luxuriously fitted throughout with splendid views.



Hall, 3 reception rooms, staff sitting room, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND MODERN CONVENIENCES.

Large garage.

Gardens well laid out with lawns, flowering trees, shrubs, flower garden.

IN ALL ABOUT 1/2 ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 807).

AUCTION NOVEMBER 8 AS A WHOLE OR IN 3 LOTS (IF NOT SOLD PRIVATELY)

LITTLE DANE, BIDDENDEN, KENT

c.4

In this lovely part of the Weald.

FASCINATING 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Carefully added to and modernised. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms (2 h. and c.), 2 bathrooms. Good domestic offices with staff sitting room. Co.'s electric light, power and water. Oil-fired central heating. Modern drainage.

Garage. Fine range heated glass. Outbuildings.

COTTAGE.

Gardens and grounds of exceptional beauty, orchards, etc., about 1½ acres. Also modern farmhouse, T.T. licensed and accredited buildings, and about 79½ acres (let).

TOTAL AREA ABOUT 84 ACRES

FREEHOLD

Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD. (KEN. 1490).



IN ALL NEARLY 1/2 ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 828).



TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.I.
(EUSTON 7000)

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.I.
(REGENT 4685)

NORTH DEVON

In delightful part of the country, between Barnstaple, Exeter. Noted sporting district.

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE RESIDENCE



FREEHOLD £3,250 FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., as above.

Hall with cloakroom, dining room, double lounge, study, conservatory, 6 bed, and dressing rooms, bathroom.

Central heating. Own electric light plant and water supply.

Detached garage, greenhouse.

Garden of about 1 ACRE

BUCKS - CHALFONT ST. PETER

On high ground convenient for bus and Green Line coach routes. 2 miles Gerrards Cross.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Large lounge, dining room and morning room with oak floors, hall and cloakroom, domestic offices, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. Garage (2 cars). Well-established gardens of **ABOUT 1½ ACRES**.

FREEHOLD £7,500

Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., as above.

COOMBE WARREN, KINGSTON HILL

In a quiet position almost adjoining the golf course and within half an hour's car journey to Town.

MODERN GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE

With vestibule, cloakroom, hall, fine lounge, dining room, study, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen-sitting room, etc. Beautifully planned on two floors with main rooms facing south and overlooking the garden. Main services. Radiators. Choice decorations. Brick-built garage for 2 cars. Fine garden with paved terrace, lawns, etc., in all about

1 ACRE

FREEHOLD £10,750

Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE & CO., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair, W.I.

WATTS & SON

? BROAD STREET, WOKINGHAM, BERKS. Tel. 777/8.

INCORPORATED WITH

MARTIN & POLE

MARKET PLACE, READING. Tel. 2374.

CHOICE RESIDENCE ON THE BERKSHIRE-HAMPSHIRE BORDERS

Standing on a slight incline amidst beautiful undulating countryside and within easy reach of stations for Waterloo.

A SINGULARLY CHARMING HOUSE

erected about 50 years ago in a most artistic architectural style, well screened from the road by a small portion of woodland and approached by a short drive.

All in exceptional order throughout and ready to occupy.

Five principal bedrooms, dressing room, small boudoir, 3 staff bedrooms, 4 superbly equipped bathrooms, cloakroom, 3 magnificent reception rooms, excellent domestic offices including staff sitting room, garage for 3 cars. TWO COTTAGES and **ABOUT 5½ ACRES** of charming grounds, including a small paddock.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.

VACANT POSSESSION

Full details from the Owner's Agents, WATTS & SON, Wokingham.

DEVON - CORNWALL BORDERS

Close to Okehampton.
A capital small mixed farm standing over 600 ft. up and commanding an extensive view.

FINE MODERN FARMHOUSE

constructed about 1938. Nicely sheltered and containing 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen and dairy. Good range of well-grouped outbuildings including 3 shoppings and excellent barn.

In all about 75 ACRES of fertile land all contained within a ring fence

VACANT POSSESSION

PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD

USUAL INGOINGS AND STOCK AT VALUATION

Personally inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, WATTS & SON, Wokingham.

49, RUSSELL SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.

STRUFT & PARKER

MUSEUM
5625

Also at LEWES, CHERMSIDE, PLYMOUTH, AND LLYSWEN, WALES.



A CHARMING MODERNISED TUDOR COUNTRY HOUSE

With 2 reception rooms, sitting hall, downstairs cloakroom, domestic offices, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and gas. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage. Part central heating. Studio. Garage and outbuildings. Formal garden, kitchen gardens, orchard and paddock.

IN ALL 2½ ACRES.

PRICE £6,000

RURAL ESSEX

A MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSE IN DELIGHTFUL SURROUNDINGS

With 2 reception rooms, sitting hall, domestic offices, 5 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. All completely redecorated and painted. Garage. Main water and electricity. Modern drainage. Greenhouse, implement store, and about



3 ACRES OF LAND. PRICE £5,000 WITH VACANT POSSESSION

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, REDHILL
Tel. 631/2

HARRIE STACEY & SON

and TADWORTH
Tel. 3128

THE OLD BANK, 6, BELL STREET, REIGATE. Tel. 2286/7

TADWORTH, SURREY

About 500 ft. above sea level and within a few minutes of station.

A DISTINCTIVE MODERN GABLED RESIDENCE

of special appeal to Garden Lovers

Entrance hall, Cloakroom, lounge, dining room, domestic offices including maids' sitting room, 4 bedrooms (3 with h. and c.), bathroom.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE GARDENS

OF 1½ ACRES

Brick garage. Heated greenhouse, etc.

Full particulars from the Owners' Agents, as above.

CATERHAM, SURREY

Having exceptionally fine views and within easy reach of shops, etc.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE

Entrance hall, cloakroom, 3 receptions (two 20 ft. by 12 ft.), kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

GARAGE. ALL SERVICES.

EXTREMELY WELL LAID OUT GARDENS

OF ABOUT 2 ACRES

PRICE £6,000 FREEHOLD

Full particulars from the Owners' Agents, as above.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS

SENIOR & GODWIN

STURMINSTER NEWTON
DORSET TEL. 9 (2 lines)



S. E. SOMERSET

The Manor House,
Ditchheat

GENUINE TUDOR RESIDENCE

Seven bed and dressing, 4 reception, 2 bath. Main services. Cottage and buildings.

10 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION

Auction at Wincanton,
November 23

S. E. SOMERSET

In a lovely village convenient for Templecombe and Sherborne.

THE OLD RECTORY, NORTH CHERITON

ATTRACTIVE STONE AND TILED RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

In period style. Mullioned windows. Four principal, 4 secondary bedrooms, 3 reception, 2 bath. Main services. Attractive grounds. Outbuildings and paddocks.

7 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION. £6,000

Sole Agents.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

42, Castle St., SHREWSBURY ('Phone 2061)

1, Imperial Square, CHELTENHAM ('Phone 53439)

21, Goldsmith St., EXETER ('Phone 2321)

A SMALL MID-DEVON ESTATE

MOST CHARMING OLD GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE, beautifully situated. Exeter 16 miles, Square hall, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, excellent offices, "Aga" cooker, 8 bedrooms (all with basins h. and c.), 2 bathrooms. Electric light, central heating, open fireplaces. Excellent buildings, cow shed for 12, old gardens, **30 ACRES**. Five-roomed bungalow, buildings and **60 ACRES** can be had.—Agents, Exeter (as above).

CHARMING WILTSHIRE MANOR FARMHOUSE Lovelv unspoiled district, good bus to town 3 miles. Most enchanting little William and Mary House of character. Six bed., 2 bath., 3 rec., "Aga" cooker. Elec. light. Central heating. Garage and stables. Productive gardens. **2½ ACRES**. Agents: Cheltenham (as above).

NORTH DEVON. 3½ ACRES. £7,500. Really delightful residential property in a beautiful situation. Stone Georgian house with 3 rec., 6 bed. and dressing, bathroom, garage, 2 cars, stables, attractive grounds, orchard, kitchen gardens and paddock.—Agents, Exeter (as above).

S. SOMERSET-DORSET BORDERS**A PERFECTLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL COUNTRY PROPERTY**

of immense charm, in a lovely setting, close village, **2½ miles** good market town. Modernised old house of character, 3 charming reception, 5 bed., and 2 bathrooms, modern kitchen. All in splendid order. Main elec. and water. Central heat. Garage 3 and bldgs. Delightful gardens and paddock. **2 ACRES. £7,500 OR OFFER**

Highly recommended by Sole Agents, Cheltenham (as above)

AGENTS FOR THE WEST

21, Goldsmith St., EXETER ('Phone 2321)

COTSWOLDS

SMALL TUDOR MANOR HOUSE with great character and fully modernised. Much sought-after district. Peaceful surroundings. Three reception (one 23 ft. 8 in. x 14 ft. 9 in.), 6-7 bed., 2 bathrooms. Main e.l. Central heating. Three cottages (one with vacant possession). Large barn, buildings. Enchanting gardens of great beauty but not expensive upkeep, and land, **NEARLY 20 ACRES. JUST IN THE MARKET**, first time for many years.

Highly recommended. Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

STOURTON MANOR (S. WARWICK/OXON BORDERS. GENUINE SMALL COTSWOLD MANOR

HOUSE, in lovely country near village, between Chipping Norton and Shipston-on-Stour. All in perfect order, much character, fine old timbering, mullion windows. Lounge hall, 3 reception (one large), open fireplaces, compact model kitchen. "Aga" cooker, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, staff or gardener's flat with bathroom, main e.l., fine barn and buildings. Simple old-world garden and pasture-orchard, 3 acres. Low rates. **FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION LATER.**—Sole Agents and Auctioneers, Cheltenham (as above).

HARROW, PINNER and BEACONSFIELD

CORRY & CORRY

20, LOWNDES STREET, S.W.1 SLOane 0436 (5 lines)

HALFONT ST. PETER and RICKMANSWORTH

ASHRIDGE PARK, HERTS.

30 miles London.

HALF-TIMBERED ELIZABETH RESIDENCE

framing herring-bone brickwork.

Lounge hall, cloakroom and shower, 3 reception rooms, ballroom, excellent offices, 8 bedrooms (all with basins and built-in furniture), 3 baths. Central heating, Main e.l. Own water. Garages. Stabling. Outbuildings. Two well-found cottages. Gardens, woodland, arable and pasture.

IN ALL 46 ACRES. FREEHOLD £23,000 OR OFFER (G.197)

EXCLUSIVE CANFORD CLIFFS

Bournemouth West. Facing due south.

SUPERBLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

of red brick and Portland stone.

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, maid's room, modern offices, 5 bedrooms (all with basins), 2 bathrooms. Extensive attic suitable billiards room or conversion to flat. Garages (3). Outbuildings suitable cottage. Grounds of 3½ acres.

FREEHOLD £12,500

(G.196)

LOVELY COOMBE WARREN

Surrey's favourite corner. Wonderfully accessible to Town.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE

with clean lines reminiscent of the Georgian period. (Has been subject of illustrated articles.)

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. ALL MAINS.

Luxuriously equipped and decorated throughout.

Garage (2). Tennis lawn.

Well tended gardens.

FREEHOLD £10,750

(S.161)

3 MILES BEACONSFIELD

Completely secluded in own grounds.

SMALL QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

recently redecorated throughout.

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Garages. Stabling. Delightful grounds with water-gardens, old mill, swimming pool.

ABOUT 10 ACRES. FREEHOLD £12,250 OR OFFER

Sole Agents.

(B.186)

WEST SUSSEX COAST

Long frontage to beach.

LUXURIOUS MODERN RESIDENCE

of first-class construction and workmanship.

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 4 prin. bedrooms, dressing room, 2 maids' beds., 3 bathrooms. Bungalow with 2 bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen.

Central heating. Main services. Productive garden.

FREEHOLD £11,500

(V.339)

WINCHESTER

JAMES HARRIS & SON

Tel. 2355

HAMPSHIRE

Delightfully situated 400 ft. above sea level with glorious views. 1½ miles from Alton with electric train service to London.

"GLEN DERRY," BEECH**A most attractive Residential Property**

exceptionally well fitted, generally in excellent order, and the subject of considerable expenditure in modernisation.

3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices, 2 garages.

MAIN ELECTRICITY.**CENTRAL HEATING WITH AUTOMATIC OIL FUEL PLANT.****NEWLY INSTALLED WATER SUPPLY.****SEPTIC TANK DRAINAGE.****CHARMING TIMBERED GROUNDS.****ABOUT 5½ ACRES****GARDENER'S COTTAGE**

and 2-ACRE enclosure of arable land if desired.

FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Auction November 11, 1949, unless previously sold privately

Solicitors: Messrs. COOPER, BAKE & CO., 6 and 7, Portman Street, Portman Square, London, W.1.; Auctioneers: Messrs. JAMES HARRIS & SON, Jewry Chambers, Winchester. (Tel. 2355—two lines.)

HAMPSHIRE

Delightfully situated in village, 7 miles from Winchester. The particularly Charming 18th-century Property "LAVENDER MEAD," WONSTON



SLOANE SQUARE,

WILLIAM WILLETT LTD.

SLOane 8145/6

Tel. 700 (3 lines).

JARVIS & CO.

Telegrams: Jarvis Haywards Heath

ONE OF THE FINEST POSITIONS IN MID SUSSEX

On high ground with magnificent panoramic views of the South Downs. Haywards Heath 7 miles.



Suitable for Private Residence, Nursing Home, Scholastic purposes, etc. For sale at a moderate price

with the pleasure grounds only or additional land up to **40 ACRES**

The attractive modern residence has recently been decorated and reconditioned throughout at a cost of several thousand pounds. Contains on two floors only, 10 or 12 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 or 5 large reception rooms, etc.

Cottage. Stabling. Ample garage accommodation. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Sandy soil. Beautifully timbered grounds with masses of rhododendrons, etc. Walled kitchen garden. Large level lawn.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Recommended by the Agents, JARVIS & CO., Haywards Heath.

SLOANE SQUARE,

WILLIAM WILLETT LTD.

SLOane 8145/6

BERKSHIRE—NEAR PANGBOURNE

In one of the loveliest parts of this varied and beautiful county and within daily reach of London.

A PERIOD HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM AND CHARACTER

With Queen Anne features predominating. Completely modernised and recently overhauled. 4 reception, 7 bed., 3 bath., offices.

Cottage. Garage.

Mains. Central heating.

Delightful gardens with cedar tree.

Swimming pool.**ABOUT 2½ ACRES****FREEHOLD FOR SALE**

IDEAL FOR BUSINESS MAN. Within 30 minutes of Town. **CHARMING HOUSE OF CHARACTER**, part 400-500 years old, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, etc. Mains. Central heating. Fitted basins. Two garages. **2½ ACRES** of beautiful secluded grounds. **FREEHOLD £7,750.**

GROsvenor 2838
MAYfair 0388

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:
Turloran, Audley, London

SOMERSET

In pleasant rural surroundings convenient for country, town and main line station. In excellent order.

THIS LOVELY FARMHOUSE-STYLE RESIDENCE



Stone built and thatched roof.

ABOUT 3½ ACRES

Entrance and inner halls, 3 sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms (h. and c.), cloakroom, splendidly equipped domestic offices.

Main electric light. Co.'s water supply. Modern septic tank drainage. Electric power points throughout. Central heating.

Garage for 3 cars. Good stabling. Gardener's bungalow. Beautifully laid out and productive gardens. Orchard and small paddock.

FREELAND FOR SALE

TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, London, W.1. (GROsvenor 2838)

ESTATE OFFICES

BENTALLS

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, SURREY

Telephone:
KINGston 1001

SURREY

In an envied and secluded position on high ground. Ideal family home equally suitable for use as a small private hotel, guest house, country club, nursing home or school.

Seven-eight bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 2 baths. Complete suite of modernised domestic offices.

Beautiful grounds of about 3 ACRES

GARAGE. MAIN SERVICES.

PARTIAL CENTRAL HEATING.

OFFERS INVITED FOR THE FREEHOLD



GENTLEMAN'S FARM—DORKING

33 ACRES pasture and arable.

WITH EXCELLENT HOUSE

Five bedrooms, 2 reception rooms. DOUBLE GARAGE. COW SHEDS. BARN. DAIRY. STOREROOM.

Main water and electricity.

FREEHOLD

Full particulars from Agents: BENTALLS ESTATE OFFICES, as above.

A. CHETWYND HAYES

4 HILL ROAD, WIMBLEDON, S.W.19.

Tel.
5370 & 6464

FRIMLEY GREEN, SURREY

Ideal situation, 35 mins. Town.
Delightfully situated in wooded country lane.

SUPERB DOUBLE-FRONTED DETACHED COUNTRY HOME ON TWO FLOORS



Five bedrooms, bathroom, sep. w.c., 3 reception rooms, kitchen, scullery.

Hall with cloakroom.
Conservatory.

Nice Italian garden with fruit trees, etc.

VACANT POSSESSION OF WHOLE

Redecorated. Garage.

VACANT POSSESSION.

PRICE £5,550 FREEHOLD

LESLIE RAYMOND, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

117/119, STATION ROAD, EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX EDGware 0115 (4 lines)

FACING STANMORE COMMON



A DELIGHTFUL ARCHITECT-DESIGNED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
STANDING IN 1 ACRE of charming gardens, and occupying one of the most sought-after positions in north-west London. The accommodation is on two floors only and comprises 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, excellent offices. Two garages. The well maintained gardens, which are a feature of the property, include a hard tennis court.—For illustrated brochure, apply: LESLIE RAYMOND, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I., 117-119, Station Road, Edgware, Middlesex. EDGware 0115 (4 lines).

SURREY - NEAR HASLEMERE

ONLY £6,750 OR NEAR OFFER

Easy reach London. High up, lovely country.

COUNTRY HOUSE

Seven bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Main water, gas and electricity. Garage. Stable. Cottage. Kitchen garden, orchard, wood.

ABOUT 2 ACRES, FREEHOLD

TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, London, W.1. (GROsvenor 2838).

SURREY - KINGSWOOD

Pleasant country, easy reach London.

£6,500 FREEHOLD

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

In grounds of about AN ACRE. Easily run.

Four bedrooms, bathroom, lounge hall, 2 good reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Rock and flower gardens, pool. Fruit and ornamental trees. Garage. Vinery, etc. (Folio 17531)

TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, London, W.1. (GROsvenor 2838)

MID-SUSSEX MODERN HOUSE

With 7 bedrooms and 3 reception rooms.

¾ ACRE

Situated on high ground within easy reach of Haywards Heath Station with fast trains to City and West End.

IDEAL FOR CITY BUSINESSMAN.

PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD

FASCINATING TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE

30 mins. Waterloo in pretty riverside village.

ARCHITECT-DESIGNED MODERN HOUSE

in grounds of 1 ACRE

Two reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, usual domestic offices. Grounds include natural lake and swimming pool.

PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD

ORMISTON, KNIGHT & HUDSON

RINGWOOD, HANTS. (Tel. 311)

Estate Agents

BETWEEN RINGWOOD & THE NEW FOREST

THIS IDEAL MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Enjoying a pretty setting on high ground with charming views of the Forest.

Hall with radiator, lounge, study, dining room, 4 bedrooms (2 h. and c.), bathroom, separate W.C., compact kitchen and offices, sliding loft ladder to box-room in roof.

Double garage

Main gas, water and electricity.

Bus service close by.



2 ACRES

Including 1½ acres paddock with stable.

VACANT POSSESSION

For further details apply to ORMISTON, KNIGHT & HUDSON, 4, High Street, Ringwood (Tel. 311), and at Bournemouth, Ferndown, Highcliffe, Burley and Brockenhurst.

BOURNEMOUTH
POOLE
SWANAGE

ADAMS,
RENCH & WRIGHT

SOUTHBORNE
PARKSTONE
BROADSTONE

FOR BOURNEMOUTH, DORSET AND NEW FOREST

20 ACRE MIXED FARM. ONLY £4,500 FREEHOLD (Including Deadstock)



EAST DORSET. IMMEDIATE OR DEFERRED POSSESSION. Three bed., 2 rec. (3 rooms 15 ft. long), kitchen, large landing, 20ft. attic. DAIRY, COWHOUSE FOR 9, STABLE, BARN, PIGGYERY, MEALHOUSE, POULTRY HOUSE. ALLOCATION 6½ CWT. MONTH. TELEPHONE. 110v. ELECT. PLANT. Pumped water, excell. spring and stream. Nine small fields. Plans and details of crops and stock from Sole Agents: ADAMS, RENCH & WRIGHT, Country Office, Broadstone. Tel. 666.

SALISBURY
(Tel. 2491)

WOOLLEY & WALLIS

and at RINGWOOD
& ROMSEY

IN THE TEST VALLEY, HAMPSHIRE

*Romsey ½ mile, Southampton 9, Winchester 11.*CHARMINGLY SITUATED
RESIDENCE

Facing south, single-storied and excellently appointed.

Three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and good offices.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.
CENTRAL HEATING.

Two garages. Modern drainage.



Full particulars from WOOLLEY & WALLIS, Estate Offices, Romsey. Tel. 2129 (2 lines).

DELIGHTFUL RIVERSIDE GARDEN

together with

VALUABLE FARM LAND

in all about

50 ACRES

FISHING IN THE TEST

PRICE £4,500

And at
FARNBOROUGH

ALFRED PEARSON & SON

And at
ALDERSHOT

WALCOTE CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, WINCHESTER (Tel. 3388) FLEET ROAD, FLEET, HANTS (Tel. 1066)

WINCHESTER 3 MILES

In the favoured Itchen Valley.

A MOST CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Six principal bedrooms, dressing room, 4 reception rooms, fine entrance hall, 2 bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

Excellent heated garage for 3 cars.

Well laid out and maintained grounds containing 2 tennis courts, in all

ABOUT 3 ACRES

COTTAGE AND BUNGALOW (one with possession).

VACANT POSSESSION.

£10,500 FREEHOLD

Apply, Winchester Office.

WANTED

FOR A TITLED APPLICANT.

BASINGSTOKE—WINCHESTER AREA

A REALLY CHOICE PROPERTY, PREFERABLY GEORGIAN

with 6-7 bedrooms and a nice suite of reception rooms. The ceilings should be high to allow for the hanging of valuable oil paintings and the whole property must possess charm and distinction.

Nothing in a built-up area will be considered, and while 4-6 ACRES are adequate a larger area and a cottage would be a distinct advantage.

This special applicant requires the type of home that an owner can hardly bear to part with, but anyone so placed can reply in confidence in the knowledge that the property will be appreciated and cared for by the purchaser. Replies to the Senior Partner, Fleet or Winchester Office.

HARTLEY WINTNEY

On high ground close to this favourite old-world village.

ATTRACTIVE WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Five principal bedrooms, 2 maids' bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, lounge hall, 2 bathrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE, STABLING AND OTHER USEFUL OUT-BUILDINGS.

The picturesque matured garden forms a very pleasant feature and extends to about 1½ acres.

VACANT POSSESSION.

£6,250 FREEHOLD

Sole Agents, apply Fleet Office.

Henley 686. CLAUD AUSTIN F.V.I. Auctioneer and Estate Agent.
LLOYD'S BANK CHAMBERS, HENLEY-ON-THAMES“SOUTHWOOD”
HARPSDEN WOODS, HENLEY-ON-THAMES
300 ft. above sea level, in beautiful wooded country and close to Henley Golf Course.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF CHARM AND DISTINCTION



FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

For immediate Sale by Private Treaty or by Auction on December 1, 1949.
Full particulars and photographs from CLAUD AUSTIN, F.V.I., Auctioneer, opposite the Post Office, Henley-on-Thames. Tel.: Henley 686.

CONNELL & SILKSTONE

9, GEORGE STREET WEST, LUTON (Tel. 3508/9)

32, VICTORIA STREET, ST. ALBANS. (Tel. 60489)

HITCHIN, HERTS.

(outskirts).

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF CHARM AND CHARACTER

In mellow herringbone brick and tiled roofs. Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 spacious reception rooms, model domestic offices. Oak floors, central heating. Garage for 2, outbuildings and flat over. Entrance lodge in keeping. Matured gardens and grounds.



IN ALL 13 ACRES

ALL MAIN SERVICES. ALL IN PERFECT ORDER.
£12,500 FREEHOLDJOHNSTON EVANS, HORNE & CO.,
5, Watford Way, Hendon, N.W.4. (HENDON 8131/3)

RADLETT, HERTS

THIS CHARMING DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE



PRICE £7,500 FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: JOHNSTON EVANS, HORNE & CO., as above.

comprising 4 beds., dressing room, 2 reception rooms

(lounge 26 ft. 9 in.)

Garage, etc.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS
WITH SUNKEN LAWNS,
etc.

A DISTINGUISHED LONDON HOUSE

KENSINGTON

MAGNIFICENTLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE BY HALSEY RICARDO

Set in secluded and beautifully laid out grounds and backing on to the wooded estate of Holland House.

Eleven principal bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, complete staff quarters.

Central heating.

Garage.

Squash and fives courts.

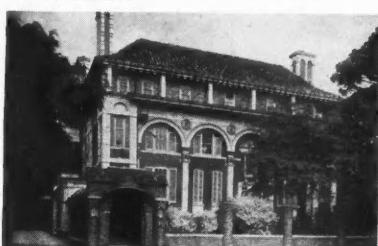
Tennis lawn.

Principal accommodation two floors only.

Ground rent £460 p.a.

Lease about 35 years.

PRICE £25,000



Illustrated particulars from Sole Agents:

CHESTERTON & SONS,
116, Kensington High Street, W.8. WESTERN 1234.

41, BERKELEY SQ.
LONDON, W.I. GRO. 3056

TEST VALLEY

Standing in attractive grounds with ½ mile trout fishing.

A PLEASANTLY SITUATED COUNTRY RESIDENCE

3½ miles from Stockbridge and 4 miles from Andover. Six bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, convenient offices. Main electricity. Excellent water supply. Septic tank drainage.

Stabling and garage with rooms over. Five cottages. The gardens and grounds, sloping to the river, are a feature of the property. They include lawns, rose beds and borders. Boathouse, kitchen garden, good orchard, paddock, rough grazing and woodland, providing some useful rough shooting.

IN ALL 32 ACRES PRICE FREEHOLD £17,500
Sole Agents: Messrs. LOFTS & WARNER, 4, New Street, Andover (Tel. 2433), and as above.

LOFTS & WARNER



and at OXFORD, ANDOVER,
MELTON MOWBRAY

SUSSEX-HANTS BORDERS

Occupying a delightful position in this particularly favoured district.

AN OUTSTANDINGLY ATTRACTIVE AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY EXCELLENT STONE AND FLINT FARMHOUSE

with 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. MODERN BAILIFF'S HOUSE and 5 COTTAGES. Good range of outbuildings including modern milking parlour.

IN ALL ABOUT 400 ACRES

PRICE £30,000

LOFTS & WARNER, 4, New Street, Andover (Tel. 2433), and as above.

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

MIXED FARM OF 2,175 ACRES

Soil fertile sandy loam suitable for deciduous and citrus fruit. Good cattle country with excellent winter and summer grazing. Two streams on farm providing perennial water supply.

53 ACRES UNDER IRRIGATION

On main Umtali road with regular lorry service to rail head and market.

Very healthy climate. Altitude 4,300 feet.

FARM HOUSE WITH HARD TENNIS COURT.

PRICE £10,000

For further details with photos from:

DAVIES

LITTLE BARN, CROWLINK, NEAR EASTBOURNE

BERMUDA. The most beautiful island in the Atlantic—with a perfect climate all the year round, and houses unsurpassed in attraction and convenience.—Mrs. N. C. TUNFELL, Estate Agent, Sunninghill, Berkshire, specialises in Bermudian property of all types. Applications will be met on arrival in the island.—For further details apply: Mrs. N. C. TUNFELL, Estate Agent, Sunninghill, Berkshire (Tel. Ascot 218).

BRITANNY. 5 miles from sea for famous Belon oyster fishing. Attractive modern stone-built House on two floors. Four bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Garage, 10 acres. All main services. Price freehold £4,500 or may be let.—Full details and photos from Sole London Agents: EDWARD SYMONS & PTNRS., F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I., 36, Berkeley Street, London, W.I. MAYfair 0016.

CAP MARTIN, between Menton and Monte Carlo. Apartment to let at moderate rental. English currency accepted.—Box 2277.

JAMAICA. To let furnished, main water and electricity, private sea bathing, three servants. Most beautiful part north coast. £100 per month.—Box 2219.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND. Nice Country House 3 miles centre town, on railway line Geneva-Lausanne, 7 rooms, 2 verandahs, electric light, gas. Dependence with garage, laundry room, workshop. 1 acre of garden and orchard.—Apply to Miss LABICHE, Schlossgasse 34, Zurich, Switzerland.

KENYA COLONY. For sale, excellent Farm at Sotik; 3,500 acres land, well watered by three permanent streams and dams. Stone-built house and other buildings. Fenced paddocks. Suitable for dairy, coffee, maize, cereals and many other crops. Ideal climate. Price £10 per acre.—Box 2276.

KENYA, the garden of Africa. Perfect English climate all year round. For Sale, 331 acres of excellent farming land at 6,000 ft. on 99 years' lease. Residence in picturesque setting. Stores, implements and tools, 85 acres full bearing coffee with own factory, 50 acres under own crops, 130 acres immediately available for cultivation. Excellent pasture. Ample timber. Farm, 3½ miles station. Plentiful rainfall. A further 670 acres adjoining can be purchased to increase farm.—Apply: R. HUDSON, Turbo, Kenya.

For further details apply: Mr. H. J. BROWN, 10, Gloucester Place, London, W.1.

DEVON AND CORNWALL. For personal service, whether buying or selling.—STUART HEPBURN, F.V.A., Chudleigh, Devon.

DEVON and S.W. COUNTIES. For Selected List of PROPERTIES.—RIPON BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I., Exeter. Tel. 3204.

DORSET, EAST DEVON, HANTS and nearby counties. Disposals of private property, farms negotiated by BUMSEY AND RUMSEY, Country Department, 111, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK. Country properties.—C. M. STANFORD & SON, Colchester (Phone 3165).

ISLE OF WIGHT. For town and country properties, houses, hotels, etc., apply: GROUNDSSELLS, Estate Agents, Newport, Wight (Tel. 2171).

KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS. BRACKETT & SONS, 27-29, High Street, Tunbridge Wells. Tel. 1153.

MID-SUSSEX. For available Properties in Sussex.—BRADLEY & VAUGHAN, F.A.I., Estate Agents, Haywards Heath. Tel. 91.

NORTHERN COUNTIES. Surveyors, Valuers and Auctioneers with over 35 years' exceptional experience.—B. W. BELTON AND COMPANY, LTD., 2, Park Square, Leeds 1. Tel. 27757.

NORTH DEVON. Westward Ho! Bideford and North Devon generally. Particulars of Furnished or Unfurnished RESIDENCES, ESTATES and FARMS of BLACKMORES, Bideford, Devon.

CENTRAL EAST ANGLIA. Agents: PERCIVAL & TURNER, Sudbury, Suffolk.

COUNTRY ESTATES. Stud Farms, and Residences in Ireland.—Consult MORRISSEY & STEPHENSON, M.L.A.A., Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 19, Clare Street, Dublin. Phone 61839.

BUCKS. Details of Residential Properties now available on application to HETHERINGTON & SECRETT, F.A.I., Estate Offices, Beaconsfield (Tel. 249), and Gerrards Cross (Tel. 2094), and at London, W.5.

CENTRAL EAST ANGLIA. Agents: PERCIVAL & TURNER, Sudbury, Suffolk.

COUNTY ESTATES. Stud Farms, and Residences in Ireland.—Consult MORRISSEY & STEPHENSON, M.L.A.A., Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 19, Clare Street, Dublin. Phone 61839.

TEST VALLEY. Standing in attractive grounds with ½ mile trout fishing.

A PLEASANTLY SITUATED COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

3½ miles from Stockbridge and 4 miles from Andover. Six bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, convenient offices. Main electricity. Excellent water supply. Septic tank drainage.

Stabling and garage with rooms over. Five cottages. The gardens and grounds, sloping to the river, are a feature of the property. They include lawns, rose beds and borders. Boathouse, kitchen garden, good orchard, paddock, rough grazing and woodland, providing some useful rough shooting.

IN ALL 32 ACRES PRICE FREEHOLD £17,500

Sole Agents: Messrs. LOFTS & WARNER, 4, New Street, Andover (Tel. 2433), and as above.

KENYA. Farm, approximately 286 acres. Stone-built commodious Dwelling House, unusually well appointed and fully furnished, 5 miles south of Fort Hall Township.—Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BEVERIDGE, SUTHERLAND & SMITH, W.S., 24a, Bernard Street, Leith, Edinburgh, 6.

KENYA, NYERI (2 miles). House, new, for sale, 7 acres. Water, electric light, stove, tiled roof, 2 bedrooms, bath and w.c. Also Guest House with bath and w.c. One storey. Magnificent views. Delightful climate. 6,000 feet. Stream, £5,000.—Further particulars: PROBYN, Nyeri.

SALISBURY, 11 miles from the city. Magnificent 5,400 acres suitable for all types of mixed farming. Homestead, and large range of outbuildings. Price £15 per acre. Live stock and implements at valuation. Details from SHACKLETON & LIDDELL, LTD., P.O. Box 1562, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

S. RHODESIA. For sale, 1,000-acre Farm. 40 minutes Salisbury, suitable tobacco, dairying, pigs, etc. Good accommodation. £10 per acre. All particulars from GILCHRIST AND COOKSEY, LTD., P.O. Box 715, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. Two adjoining virgin Farms each 260 acres, 16 miles Umtali. Almost all arable with water rights of 25 acres each. Adjoins Electricity power line and telephone line. Suitable market gardening, fruit, dairying and tobacco. Heathy and pleasant locality. £4,250 each or £8,200 for both; half cash, balance on transfer.—Further particulars: GOLDBERG, GARGAN AND GARGAN, Solicitors, P.O. Box 137, Umtali, S. Rhodesia.

S. RHODESIA. Unique opportunity to S. acquire 10,000-acre Cattle Ranch within 90 miles of capital in healthy and well-watered area. The property is fenced on three sides with one river boundary. It is well timbered, has two rivers and several springs and small streams. First-class grazing and excellent for tobacco, if required. One thousand head of cattle including number of pure-bred Hereford bulls. This herd alone is worth £10,000. Suitable homestead and cottage, stables, store rooms, ploughs, wagons, steam-boiler and 6 tobacco barns. Flock of sheep. This is a sound proposition and is a going concern. Has been under one owner for 30 years. He now wishes to retire. Price includes everything except furniture. Price £45,000.—Address inquiries to P. BATHGATE, 90, Union Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. SHACKLETON AND LIDDELL, LTD., of P.O. Box 1562, Salisbury, House, Land and Estate Agents, have a comprehensive list of Farms, Houses, Hotels, Businesses and Building Sites for sale. Inquiries, which will be treated promptly and courteously, are invited.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. The ranch par excellence. Approximately 23,000 acres of well timbered and well wooded country east of Bulawayo. Large and good homestead and farm buildings. 17 paddocks, native trading store. Excellent grazing and good soil for food crops. Over 1,300 head cattle included. Price £40,000, plus implements and stock of native store.—F.441, SALISBURY BOARD OF EXECUTORS, LTD., P.O. Box 21, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. THE SALISBURY BOARD OF EXECUTORS, LTD. (Established 1895), P.O. Box 21, Salisbury. Lists of all types of Farms, Businesses, Factories and Houses always available. A separate Real Estate Department operates under the control of qualified staff, and will be pleased to help newcomers to the Colony.

SUBUKIA, KENYA COLONY. For Sale with vacant possession. Attractive Residential Property centred in picturesque Subukia Valley. Comprising 20 acres coffee and mixed farming land. Residence: stone construction, half-timbered. Stands in attractive ornamental gardens. Sun lounge, sitting room, dining room, 3 double bedrooms (2 with bathrooms attached), store, laundry, kitchen, etc. Inside sanitation, electric light throughout. Farm buildings: stone construction with tiled roofs, consisting two tractor stores, garage, stable for three, harness room, large general store and maize crib. This property for sale with vacant possession. £9,000. Additional 197 acres of land including 64 acres established coffee, 70 acres first-class maize. All well watered, permanent streams and one river on boundary. Can also be purchased if required. The whole property (including fully equipped coffee factory) £16,000.—Full particulars from Box 526, c/o WALTER JUDD, LTD., 47, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

SWITZERLAND. 3,100 ft. altitude, beautifully placed above Rhone. Large furnished Chalet for sale, 8 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 sitting rooms, playroom. Main water and electricity. £4,000. Or to let.—Write: JAVELLE, Salvan, Valais, Switzerland.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. BAIRNSFATHER & COLEOTE (Alphen Estate Agency) would appreciate inquiries from intending immigrants and settlers requiring information or advice in regard to the purchase of Farms or Properties. Both principals are actively engaged in farming operations on a large scale.—Proprietors: H. F. J. BAIRNSFATHER, H. A. C. BAIRNSFATHER COLEOTE (Member of Institute of Estate Agents and Auctioneers of South Africa), Auctioneers, Property Consultants, Estate Brokers and Agricultural Advisers. Specialists in Farm Properties. Address: "Alphen," Constantia, Wynberg, Cape Province, S.A. Constantia, and Carlton: Alphen-Wynberg.

WESTERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES. CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON, 1, Imperial Square, Cheltenham (Tel. 53439); 42, Castle Street, Shrewsbury (Tel. 2061); 21, Goldsmith Street, Exeter (Tel. Exeter 3231). ("AGENTS FOR THE WEST.")

WILTS, HANTS AND DORSET. Specialists for the Sale of all Town and Country Properties in this area.—MIDDLETON AND MAJOR, F.A.I., Estate Agents, 49, High Street, Salisbury.

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

ESTATE AGENTS

ANGMERING AND DISTRICT. For Coastal and Country Properties for Sale and to Let.—SCOTT-SMITH & CO., Angmering, Sussex. Tel: Rustington 636.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN IRELAND? If so, TOWN AND COUNTRY ESTATES, IRELAND, 21, Shepherd St., Mayfair, London, W.1 (GROvenor 1873), invite your inquiries for Residences, Residential Farms and Sporting Estates, as well as Investments. Full details will be supplied free on application and leaves you under no obligation. Should you be going to Eire shortly, our Dublin office will gladly book your hotel or car for you.

BUCKS, BUCKS AND OXON. GIDDY AND GIDDY, Maidenhead (Tel. 54), Sunningdale (Tel. Ascot 73), Windsor (Tel. 73), Slough (Tel. 2048), Gerrards Cross (Tel. 3987).

BERKS AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES. Town and Country Properties of all types.—MARTIN & POLE, 23, Market Place, Reading (Tel. 3378), also at Caversham and Wokingham (Incorporating WATTS & SON).

BUCKS. Details of Residential Properties now available on application to HETHERINGTON & SECRETT, F.A.I., Estate Offices, Beaconsfield (Tel. 249), and Gerrards Cross (Tel. 2094), and at London, W.5.

CENTRAL EAST ANGLIA. Agents: PERCIVAL & TURNER, Sudbury, Suffolk.

COUNTY ESTATES. Stud Farms, and Residences in Ireland.—Consult MORRISSEY & STEPHENSON, M.L.A.A., Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 19, Clare Street, Dublin. Phone 61839.

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IN ALL 32 ACRES PRICE FREEHOLD £17,500

Sole Agents: Messrs. LOFTS & WARNER, 4, New Street, Andover (Tel. 2433), and as above.

N. HERTS AND BORDERS. GEORGE N. JACKSON & SON, of Hitchin (Est. 1846), Chartered Surveyors, Estate Agents and Auctioneers. Residential and Agricultural Properties. Sales, Surveys and Valuations. Tel. 18. And at Stevenage (Tel. 18).

SHROPSHIRE, Border counties and North Wales. For Residences, Farms, etc., write the principal Agents: HALL, WATERIDGE AND OWEN, LTD., Shrewsbury. Tel. 2081.

SURREY. Property in all parts of the County.—W. K. MOORE & CO., Surveyors, Carshalton. Tel. WALLINGTON 5577 (4 lines).

SUSSEX and ADJOINING COUNTIES. JARVIS & CO., of Haywards Heath, specialists in High-Class Residence and Estates, many of which are solely in their hands. Tel. 700.

SUSSEX. For Seaside and Country Properties in all parts of the County, apply WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD., 52, Church Road, Hove (Tel. Hove 4055). Head Office: Sloane Square, S.W.1.

SUSSEX, KENT, etc. Properties available and required. Valuations, Sales, Management.—BURSTOW & HEWETT (Estab. 1790), High Street, Battle. Tel. Battle 21.

W. J. TOLLEY & HILL (Est. 1902). undertakes the collection of rents and management of town and country estates. Consult us, 58, Baldwin Street, Bristol.

YORKSHIRE. WARD, RAY & CO., Midland Bank Chambers, Shipley. Property Specialists, Valuers, Auctioneers and Land Agents. Tel. Shipley 51234 (3 lines).

NORTH CORNWALL. One minute from sea. High-class Guest House and Taxi Business (80 gallons monthly). Three rec., 11 bedrooms, h. and c. basins. All mains. Excellent decoration and repair. Large garden. Garage 19 cars. Annex sleep 6. Going concern. Price £8,000. Ref. A 169/49.—Apply: BUTTON, MENHENIT & MUTTON, LTD., Wadebridge, Cornwall.

CONTINUED ON FACING PAGE

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

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AUCTIONS

CITY OF WINCHESTER

Within easy reach of station with convenient rail service to Town.

"GLENCAIRN," PARK ROAD

An excellent detached modern Freehold Residence situated on high ground on the outskirts of the city, in one of the best residential areas, and containing entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 principal and 2 secondary bedrooms, bathroom, 2 attic rooms and tank room with bath, well-planned domestic offices and cellarage. All main services. Extremely attractive and well-kept garden and grounds, with good garage and outbuildings, tennis lawn, etc., in all nearly 1½ acres. For Sale by Auction with Vacant Possession on completion (unless previously sold privately) at The Royal Hotel, Winchester, on Wednesday, November 16, 1949, at 2.30 p.m. Particulars from SAVAGE & WELLER

Estate Agents, 25, St. Thomas Street, Winchester. Tel. 2531.

KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS

1½ mile favourite village. Delightful Georgian-style Residence, 6 bed., 3 bath., 3 rec. rooms, cloakroom; central heating, main electricity and water. Garage. Cottages. Charming, well-timbered grounds, 2 acres.

HATCHAM HOUSE, HAWKHURST

Auction November 18, or privately.

GEERING & COYLER

Hawkhurst, Kent.

A comfortable Residence in the late Georgian style, high up, facing south. One mile from station; frequent buses.

WARBOUR LODGE, RUSTHALL COMMON, TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Surrounded by matured garden of nearly one acre. On two floors. Hall and cloakroom, 3 reception rooms and study, ground-floor domestic offices, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, etc. Gas, central heating and domestic boiler. Electric light and power and all mains. Double garage. Freehold with possession. Auction on November 4, 1949, if not sold privately meanwhile.

MESSRS. ARTHUR L. RUSH
49 High Street, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 2727/3).

BORDERS ASHDOWN FOREST

6 miles Tunbridge Wells.

BROOMFIELD,

CHERRY GARDENS HILL, WITHYHAM

Two old-world brick and tiled Cottages in delightful situation. Ideal for conversion and modernising. Good supply well water. Auction early November by

WORRIN & LAWSON

91, High Street, Tonbridge (Tel. 2183).

TO LET

BLAKENEY, NORFOLK. Furnished flat (in) November (for) 12-15 months. Two large bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, etc., all electric, delightful garden surrounds, garage, 5 gns. per week.—Box 2275.

BRACKNELL, NEAR ASCOT. Country Flats at South Hill Park. Full service and catering if desired. 100 acres of gardens and grounds.—Write for illustrated booklet to SECRETARY, South Hill Park, Bracknell, Berks.

CROWBOROUGH, SUSSEX. Exceptionally charming, comfortable Elizabethan Farmhouse tastefully furnished; central heating; main electricity; Aga cooker; refrigeration. Beautiful view Ashdown Forest. Accommodation for staff and visitors in adjoining converted barn. To let for 2-3 years for 8 gns. per week (excluding rates).—Apply, Box 2278.

HOME COUNTIES. To let, Caravan, built as perm. home. Electric light, Calor gas cooker, separate toilet rm., basin, chemical lav., hot-water tank, anthracite stove, airing cupboard, gas fire, d.b.d. and s.b.d.—Box 2279.

LONDON. Two Mayfair Mairsonettes. Elegant, self-contained West End town house, off Park Lane. Modern, newly converted, two floors, 3 bedrooms, dining and reception rooms, kitchenette, bathroom, marble fireplaces. Gas and electricity. Central heating. Ideal for family or executive. Centring London dwelling in exclusive neighbourhood. Rental (including porter, light and heating service in hallway): Top £550 p.a.; Middle £750 p.a.—Apply for viewing: NEOTEX FABRICS LIMITED, 4, Chepstow Street, Manchester. Tel.: Manchester Central 8344.

CORNWALL (Falmouth). To be let S. furnished, well-furnished Detached Residence of character, situate near Marine Drive, with secluded garden. Two reception, 5 bedrooms (fitted basins), bathroom and offices. Available with full domestic service including food. Ideal for adult families desiring absolute freedom, with no domestic worry.—Apply: A. PEARSE JENKIN & PARTNERS, Falmouth.

WALES. To let for winter, modernised seaside Cottage. Garage, telephone. Resident cook-housekeeper.—Box 2232.

WILTS. To let, in County Mansion near Devizes. Furnished Flat comprising large lounge, 2 bedrooms, bathroom and w.c., kitchenette—constant hot water. Garage, telephone. Rent £6/6/- per week.—Apply to FERRIS & CULVERWELL, 4, Market Place, Devizes (Tel. 37).

FOR SALE

BATH, SOMERSETSHIRE. A pleasing Georgian Residence situate in a very pretty part of this spa city. Affording 6 bed., and dressing rooms, bathroom, nursery, 2 large reception rooms, study, splendid kitchen and domestic offices. Garage, Stabling. Two glasshouses. Well kept garden of 1 acre. All main services. Freehold £6,000.—JOLLY AND SON, LTD., Estate Agents, 10 Millson Street, Bath. Tel.: Bath 3201 (3 lines).

AYRSHIRE.

Attractive small Estate for sale with salmon and trout fishings. Modern residence, surrounded by lovely policies, contains inner hall, spacious lounge (parquetry floors), sun lounge, billiard room, dining room, business room, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 maids' rooms, sitting room and bathroom, kitchen with Aga cooker, larder, butler's pantry. Central heating. Home farm extends to 150 acres. Manager's house. Good steading. Total area 270 acres, including 110 acres woodlands and large garden with greenhouse. Charming southern exposure. Garage and five workers' cottages. Salmon and trout fishings in river afford splendid sport. Mixed shooting. Possession by arrangement.—Apply to JOHN W. & G. LOCKHART, Solicitors, 211, High Street, Ayr.

BUCKS. Modern Residence in delightful setting. Easy reach London. Four bedrooms (3 basins), 2 reception, usual offices. Garage. Gardens. Orchard. About 2 acres. Price, about £6,000.—Box 2166.

CARDIGAN BAY. Modernised 135-acre attested Dairy Farm. Five bedrooms, 2 reception, e.l. Excellent outbuildings, 55,250 or £7,500 livestock, etc.—W. J. TOLLEY & HILL, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bristol. Tel. 20562.

CENTRAL PERTHSHIRE.

There is a lovely Mansion House standing in its own wooded policies, and within 10 minutes' walk of station, buses and shops, which it is proposed to convert into six unfurnished flats (self-contained), and three fully furnished self-contained Bed-sitting Rooms with a communal bathroom and lavatory. These flats will be particularly spacious and beautiful, and inquiries about them will be welcomed from people who are genuinely interested in the purchase of them. The house is all electrically lighted and heated from the Grampian Electric Supply. All public stairways, halls, central heating, and the hot-water system will be in the hands of a reliable caretaker residing in the basement of the mansion. His wages and the cost of fuel, etc., will be shared by the owners of flats and rooms. A large communal garage in the grounds will be available for owners' cars. There is also good salmon and trout fishing, and shooting to be had in the district. Also golf, tennis and bowling green within easy reach.—If you are interested, please write to Box 2231.

COUNTY OF BERWICK.

For Sale by private bargain, the attractive and renowned Farm of Skaitmuir, 3 miles north of Coldstream. The buildings comprise: (1) Farm house containing 2 public rooms, 6 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, bathroom and 2 w.c.s. (2) Farm steading with full and extensive accommodation, including extensive covered and partly covered cattle courts, and (3) nine cottages, all of which are centrally situated. The Farm has the reputation of being one of the best grain-producing holdings in the Merse of Berwickshire and provides an excellent agricultural investment. The Farm extends to 800 acres and is let on a yearly basis at the low rent of £800. The shootings and coverts have an annual value of £27/10/-.

There are no burdens other than owner's rates at 6/- per sq. ft.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. A. & P. DEAS, Solicitors and Land Agents, Duns, Berwickshire.

CORNWALL. Unsurpassed views over St.

Ives Bay. Completely secluded on cliff top, yet close to bus, shops, station, etc. A fine granite-built detached Residence with 32-ft. lounge, 28-ft. dining, study, usual offices, 4 principal bed., bath, etc. S.C. staff accom. (bed-sitting, bath). Main services. Telephone. Garage. ½ acre (part semi-natural). Freehold £7,300. Possession.—Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents, CHERRY & CHERRY, LTD., Auctioneers, 14, County Limerick.

Beechmount, Rathkeale. A fine Georgian-type Residence for sale by private treaty. Three reception rooms, 6 or 7 bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Hot and cold water, and central heating throughout. Main water and electricity. Kitchen and servants' bedrooms at the back; no basement. 100 acres of land, also walled gardens, woodlands and lake. First-class hunting. Fishing and shooting available.—Box 2267.

DEAL. Mayfair Court Hotel. Attractive

Residential Hotel, 45 bed., 18 baths, 1200, cocktail bar, billiards room, 8 garages, squash racket court, en tout cas tennis court, gymnasium. Sea front, 260 ft. Close to golf links. Also suitable for nursing home or similar establishment. Freehold for sale.—Sole Agents: MARLER & MARLER, 25, Sloane Street, S.W.1. Tel.: Slo. 5234.

DORSET. Hunting Box with 36 acres good pasture for sale. Centre of Portman Hunt. Modernised cottage res., with 3 rec., 5 bed., bath, kitchen and excellent buildings, including 4 loose boxes, barn, stable, etc. Main electricity. Situated in pretty village. Suitable as riding school or farmery. Price £8,250 freehold.—Sole Agents: ORMSTON, KNIGHT & HUDSON, 4, High Street, Ringwood. Tel. 311.

DORSET. Small Country Cottage of charac-

ter, partly furnished. Lounge, 2 bed., main water, electricity, telephone. £2,350.—Box 2207.

EAST DEVON. Model Fruit Farm. An

exceptional residential property with 6½ acres young orchards in a delightful sunny and secluded position. The well-built modern det. res. contains 4 double bed., box., bath., 3 rec., kitchen with Aga, etc. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Garage. Large apple store, poultry houses, etc. 1 acre well-stocked garden. Freehold, £8,500. (Modern cottage available if required).—Strongly recommended by Sole Agents: CHERRY AND CHERRY, LTD., Auctioneers, 14, Southerhay West, Exeter.

EPSOM.

(1 mile). Unique modern Tudor-style House in half acre, pretty gardens with old brick pathways, etc. Beautifully situated in a quiet private road on the edge of open country, yet within walking distance with electric trains to Victoria and London Bridge in 35 minutes. Most delightful elevation in rich red-mauve brick and with twin bow-fronted windows under a roof of dark matured tiles. Four double bedrooms, 2 reception (both over 19 ft.), very large entrance hall with oak flooring, large sun loggia, absolutely up-to-date and very labour-saving kitchen, tiled bathroom. Brick garage in harmony with the house and large enough for 18-h.p. car. Inspected and confidently recommended at £6,900 freehold.—MOORE & CO., Auctioneers, 8453, Wallington 2606. (Folio 8453/13.)

EAST SUFFOLK.

Delightful Family Residence situated in unique position on the coast between Southwold and Aldeburgh and adjoining historic village. Convenient accommodation, 4 reception and billiards room, 6 maid's and secondary bedrooms, 2 good cots. Inexpensive gardens and protecting woodland, 28 acres. Freehold. Possession.—AGENTS: FLICK & SON, Saxmundham.

HAMPSHIRE COAST.

To Auction in superior small resort facing Solent, within short walk of sea and shops; on 2 floors only; 4 main and 2 secondary bedrooms, bathroom, sep. w.c., fine reception rooms, sun loggia, study, cloakroom, good offices. Garage, greenhouse and sheds. Level grounds, 1½ acres attractively laid with lawns, orchard, rose and kitchen gardens. Expensively fitted. All main services. £8,500 freehold.—APPLY: RUMSEY AND RUMSEY, County Dept., 111, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 'Phone 7081.

HIGH WYCOMBE AND AYLESBURY

H between. Attractive modern Detached Residence with an exceptionally beautiful view of the Chilterns; unusual and delightful design, with 3 large bedrooms, 2 reception, spacious kitchen, well equipped with cupboards, good garage. ¼ acre of garden with fruit trees and strawberry bed well maintained. £4,250.—Box 2221.

HOVE, SUSSEX.

An exceptionally attractive property. A detached freehold Residence of modern design in superb condition standing on high ground in a beautiful garden extending to approx. 2 acres. Four bedrooms and night nursery, 2 bathrooms, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, compact and well-appointed domestic quarters. Excellent outbuildings and full-size garage. Price £16,500.—APPLY THE SOLE AGENTS: MESSRS. GRAVES, SOY & PILCHER, 51, Old Steyne, Brighton, 1 (Tel.: Brighton 4211), and 42, Church Road, Hove, 3 (Tel.: Hove 5266).

IRELAND.

For sale by private treaty, the attractive Estate by "Millicent," Salina Co., Kildare (Dublin 22 miles). Most attractive Georgian Residence with 161 acres of first-quality land. Eminently suitable as a stud farm or for dairy farming.—Full particulars on application to ALLEN & TOWNSEND, 10, Stephens Green, Dublin.

KENT. Freehold House, 3 rec., 7 beds, garage, stables, cottage, fruit trees, tennis lawns. Electricity, main water. Six acres. £5,000.—CONYEY, Hartley Bottom, Longfield.

NORTH-WEST ESSEX

(Market Town). 70 minutes from London by rail (2 miles distant main line station, ½ mile branch connection). Attractive Residential property standing in well-timbered grounds of about ½ acre. Four rec., 6 bed. Usual offices. Two garages, one with studio over suitable for conversion into flat. All main services. Vacant possession. Freehold £6,000 or reasonable offer.—Sole Agents: CHEFFINS, Auctioneers, Valuers and Estate Agents, Saffron Walden (Tel. 2305).

ROSS-SHIRE.

Attractive and desirable small Mansionhouse with 42 acres of ground, 5 miles from Tain and 10 miles from Invergordon. Contains b.l., 4 public rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 small bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 lavatories, kitchen and other premises, w.c. Garden. Garage. Gardener's and chauffeur's cottages. Particulars and cards by view from MESSRS. STUART & STUART, 56, Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

RYE (2 miles).

Attractive detached Bungalow close sea and famous Camber Golf Course. Lounges 20 ft. long, dining room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen. Central heating. E.I. and power. Well (electric pump). Excellent order. Garage, outbuildings, ½ acre with fruit trees. £2,900 freehold.—DYER & OVERTON, F.R.I.C.S., 7, Havelock Road, Hastings (Tel. 5661-2).

SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.

Modern detached cottage-style Residence, certain to appeal to the fastidious purchaser who requires such features as oak strip flooring, large rooms and perfect decorations, coupled with a delightful and convenient position. Entrance hall with cloaks, through lounge (over 18 ft.), dining room, 3 large bedrooms, splendid domestic quarters, modern bathroom, ½ acre lovely secluded pleasure gardens. Garage. Price £3,900 freehold. (Folio 4672).—For further details of this and many similar properties, write or 'phone LINCOLN & CO., F.V.I., Surveyors, 83, Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey. Wallington 6601 (10 lines).

SOUTH BERKS.

For sale, Bungalow Residence. Three good reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, main electricity and water, 'phone, 5 acre delightful woodland gardens; green-house, stabling and garage. On good bus route. Early possession. £2,250, close offer.—Box 2233.

SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

Pleasure Farm and Residence. Freehold, modernised. Co.'s electricity and water. Loose boxes and pasture. About 21 acres. Vacant possession by arrangement. £9,750.—Box 2254.

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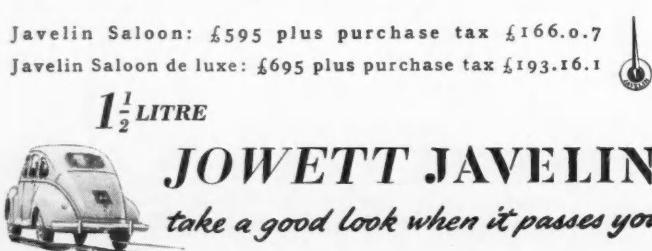
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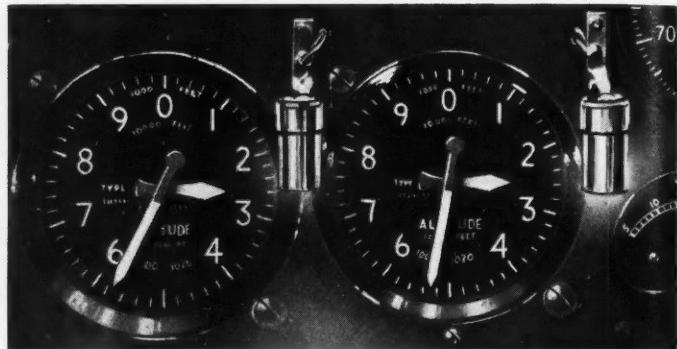
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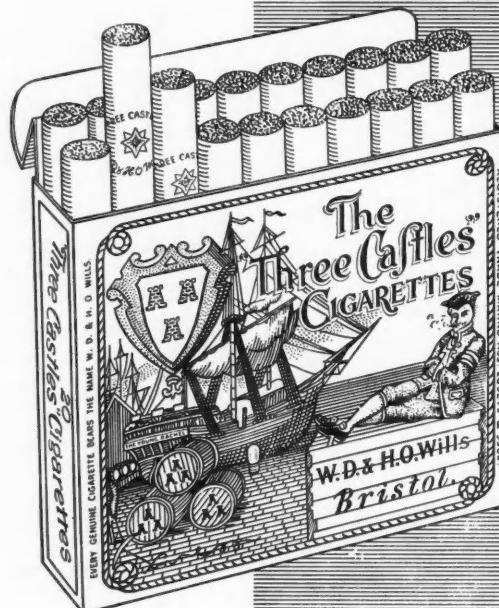
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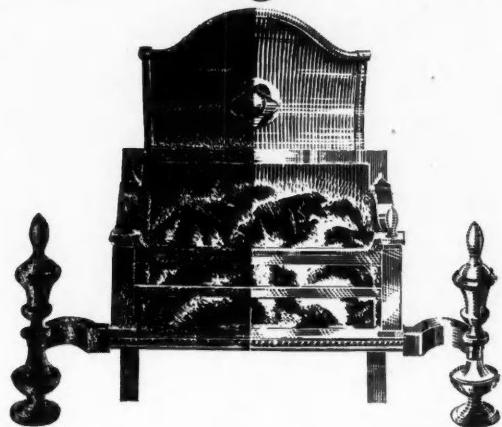
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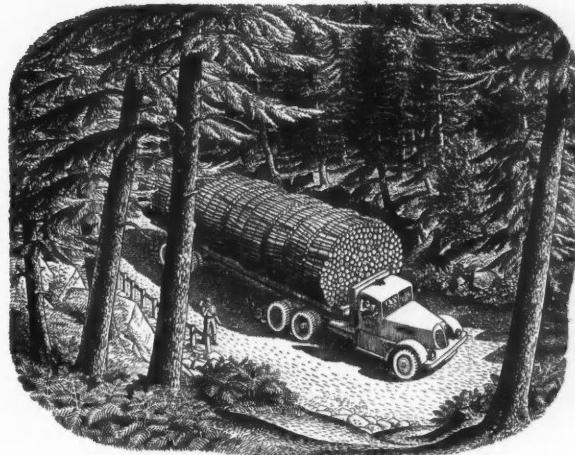
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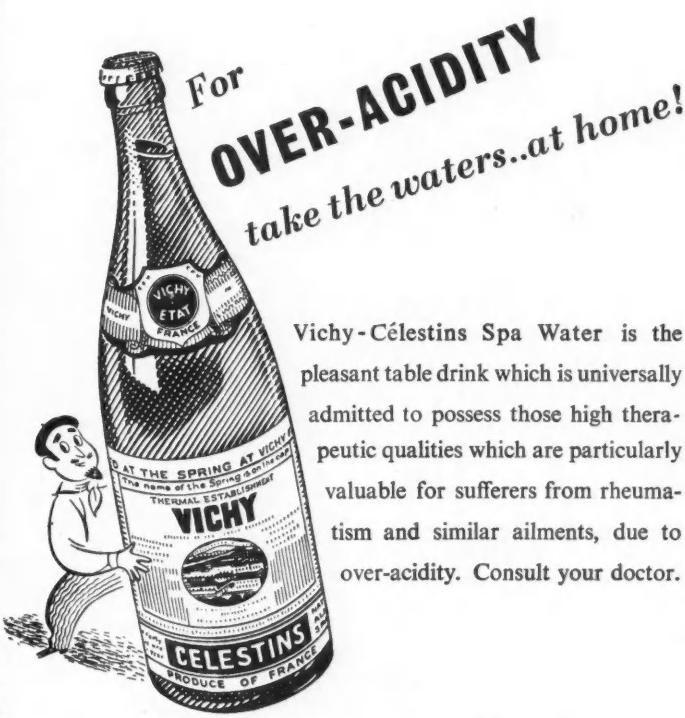
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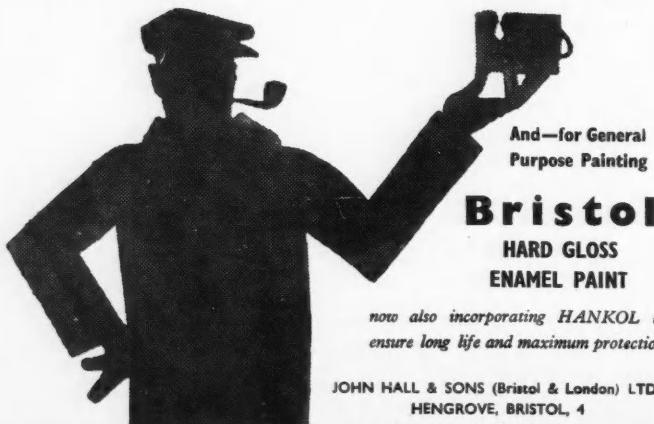
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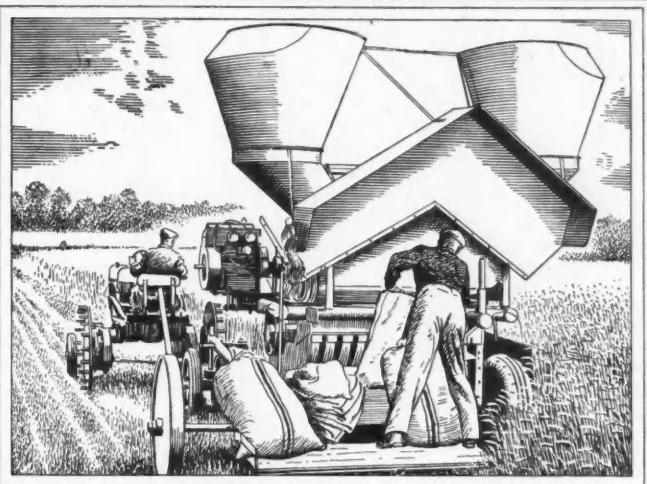
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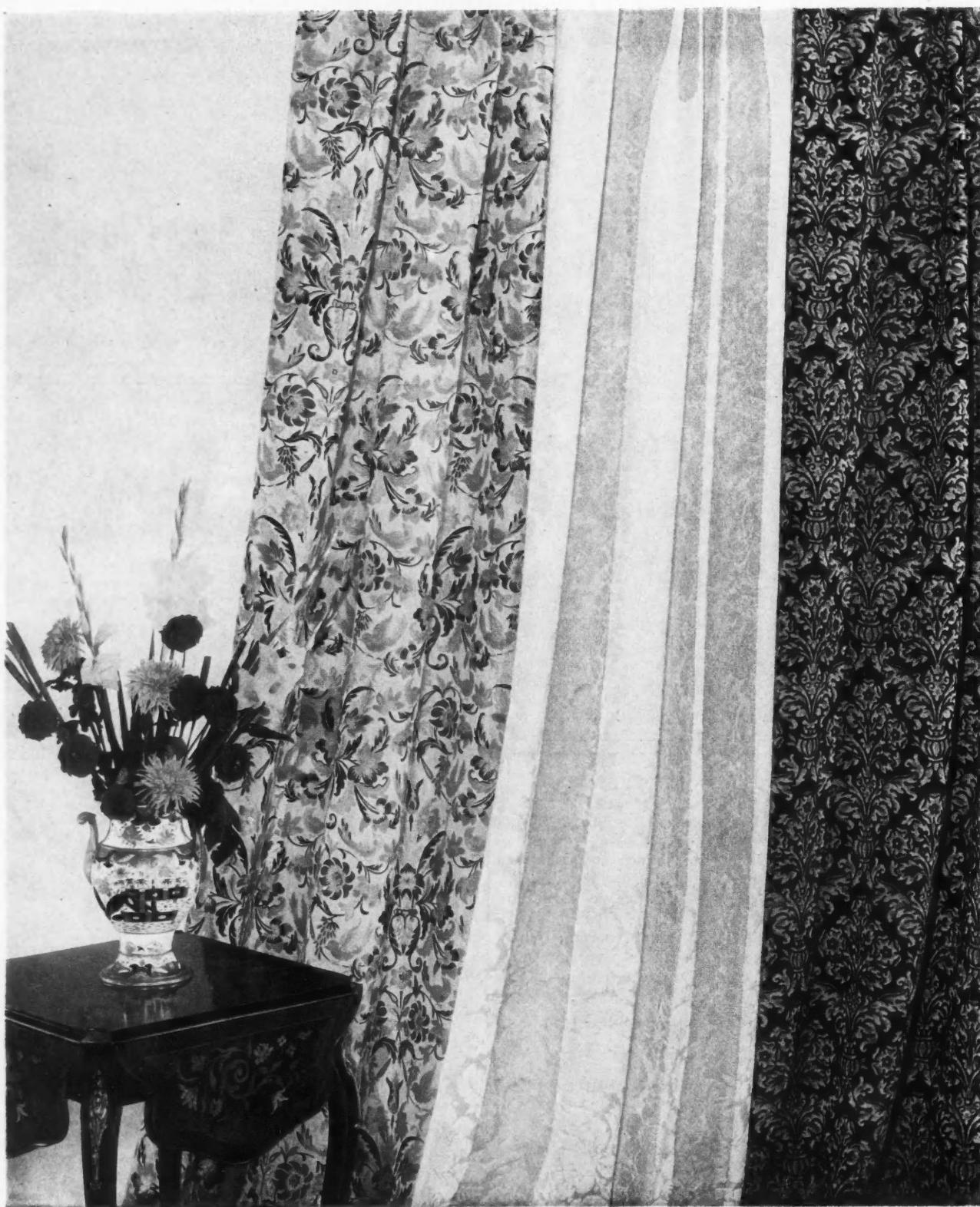


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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CVI No. 2754

OCTOBER 28, 1949



Pearl Freeman

MISS ELIZABETH BUCHER

Miss Bucher is the daughter of General Sir Roy Bucher, of Welham Hall, Malton, Yorkshire

COUNTRY LIFE

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COUNTY COUNCIL PARKS

THE distinguishing feature of the case put forward for the National Parks Bill by Government spokesmen in the House of Lords was the explicit admission that the measure could by no means be described as carrying out to the extent of 90 per cent. the recommendations of the Hobhouse Committee. Lord Macdonald, who moved its Second Reading, frankly admitted that no special powers are given in the Bill to deal with undertakings which might despoil beauty or rob National Park areas of attractive features. There was no guarantee, he said, that such activities would not be carried out in areas designated as National Parks. All the Government undertook was to see that every development likely to injure the interests of a National Park would be prevented "if that were feasible without serious injury to economic or other vital interests." In other words, National Park areas, from a planning point of view, will be in exactly the same position as any other part of the Kingdom, except, of course, that they may be planned by a number of county councils, in any given case, instead of by one. It might well be asked what had become of the powerful and independent Commission able to meet Government Departments, at least on equal terms, and of the Park authorities with "national" majorities who were to be independent of the local planning authorities and to relieve them of their conflicting duties to the nation and to their constituents.

Lord Chorley, who spoke on the second day, was himself a member of the Hobhouse Committee, to whose complete Report he still professed adherence. Apparently, however, it has been a case of half a loaf or no bread. He declared himself satisfied that the Hobhouse scheme had received the most anxious attention of the Government, and that "only after mature and deliberate reflection had they taken the decision to entrust the administration of these National Parks to the local authorities." There were obvious arguments in favour of a decision of that kind, he said, and he was satisfied that "the scheme embodied in the Bill" could not only be made to work, but made to work well. The arguments have, indeed, been obvious ever since the county councils became the planning authorities and began to announce that they could do the job more effectively and more economically than any *ad hoc* Commissions or Park Committees. As for their machinery being made to work, it can clearly be made to work as it does now, but who will say that, from the point of view of amenity, it now works to the national advantage?

Certainly not Lord Samuel, whose dubious welcome to this Bill was a catalogue of those "official iconoclasts" which a generous American friend of this country had so recently

deplored. The climax came when he referred to "the worst example of all," a draft order which had come before that House, approved by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, for an expenditure of nearly a million pounds on extending the notorious Oxford gasworks. "Fortunately," Lord Samuel continued, "we succeeded in getting the matter referred to a Select Committee which, without hearing the objections of the University, but merely the evidence of the Corporation, at once threw out the order with ignominy." The important thing in that case, said Lord Samuel, was that it was the Minister of Town and Country Planning, no doubt under the influence of his more forceful colleague, the Minister of Fuel and Power, who was pushing the matter through. He went on to declare that since the passing of the Town and Country Planning Act certain decisions of the Minister had greatly shaken confidence in the Ministry as an adequate guardian of the great interests involved. If this be the case, how are we the better for a Bill which simply confirms

BELLS IN EUSTON ROAD

ONE autumn evening in Euston Road
The church bells suddenly split their tide
Of jubilant music over my head,
And lightly lifted the weary load
Of petty cares that had held me tied
To the city streets; and the things they said
Or sang were like the wind, the sea,
Beyond my reach yet always there,
Waiting for me eternally
To rouse my spirit from despair,
For there above the traffic pealed
The bells that I, a boy,
Walking across a Surrey field,
Once heard with this same joy.

DOUGLAS GIBSON.

the Ministry as the diffident *parvenu* among a crowd of powerful and clamouring Departments? A well-constituted National Parks Commission might have been a most invaluable ally against "official iconoclasm." It would seem that something more tractable was wanted.

LIVING LANDSCAPES

THE English landscape, "one of the noblest works of art in the world," said Dr. Thomas Sharpe in his presidential address to the Institute of Landscape Architects, did not just happen. It was, it is true, brought into being "by activities undertaken primarily from other motives." But the Georgians seized the new physical patterns brought about by social and economic changes as opportunities for landscape improvement. That, he emphasised, is what we, too, have to attempt in our generation, so that it is only reasonable that a qualified landscape architect should be attached to every regional and local planning office. We agree. But these practical artists are often necessarily experimenting themselves. Sometimes their problem—as with the Hope Valley cement works—is scarcely soluble; corporations and authorities are not all yet so enlightened as Georgian landowners; and the ideal of landscape aimed at is both more complex and less defined than "the picturesque" of the past. Mr. Geoffrey Grigson and Mr. H. J. Massingham, for instance, were at loggerheads in these pages last week on conifer plantations. Dr. Sharpe does not much like them either. But where, he said, "the value of the soft wood crop to the nation is greater than the aesthetic value it displaces," landscape architects, having presumably helped to solve that equation, must accept this development and do their best with it. Yet he urged that conifers should be kept away from scenery of special value, such as the Lakes. In townscape, similarly, use and beauty are involved. Leicester Square, too small to be "gardened" as now, should be "decently paved." On the other hand, iron railings or wire mesh would be better, because more transparent, than the formal hedges now confining the landscape of the Green Park. In such questions, besides the mechanical part of handling living landscapes, the modern improver's capabilities are of real service.

GREEN FOR DANGER

SIR LESLIE SCOTT, writing, we observed, from the Red House, is distressed that "all over the country buildings are being horribly disfigured with green paints." His objection to green would appear to be that it "utterly destroys the broad, warm effect" upon which the beauty of most country buildings, whether brick or stone, depends. The bluer the green, the less Sir Leslie likes it; he maintains that "possibly a warm dark brown is the best paint to use" for emphasising the beauty of old houses. The chief objections to the certainly too widespread application of green in house-painting are, first, its banality—associated with the Green Line, Green Belt, and Metroland generally; second, the fact that in the country the colourman's greens invariably suffer by comparison with Nature's. Yet there are many cases where a stippled or well-chosen green does strike the right note, without disrupting the architectural effect, whereas Sir Leslie's warm dark brown may look as unenterprising as Sir George Beaumont's brown trees would in a Constable landscape. He would have done a yet greater service than curbing green-sickness if he had preached the absolute importance, always, of white paint for the bars of Georgian sash windows, the darkening of which spoils the effect of so many good buildings.

DARTS AND ARROWS

WE are told that a match was lately played at Cambridge between archers and dart-players. A dart-board was the target; the archers shot from a range of 60 ft. and the dart-players threw from 7 ft. 6 ins.; the game was 1,001 up and the archers won. To those whose knowledge of these two arts is general, rather than particular, this result will probably come as a surprise. Though they themselves may find darts an intensely difficult game, they know that almost every public house in the country possesses a champion of uncanny accuracy who seems to be able to do much as he likes. True, they also remember from their *Ivanhoe* that Locksley split the willow wand at a hundred paces, but they think that perhaps Sir Walter was slightly exaggerating that hero's skill. The archers have before now taken part in such hybrid contests against golfers with varying results. The man with the bow has been, as a rule, beaten in length, but then hazards have had no terrors for him; he can shoot from a sand-pit or a gorse bush as well as from anywhere else. Again, in the matter of short putts, granted the tin has been removed from the hole, he is stone dead at a range from which the golfer often misses; but approach putting on the other hand must present difficulties. Generally speaking, these freakish matches may be moderately good fun, but they prove nothing.

CLUB FINANCES

THE fact that the M.C.C. is putting up its subscription by £1 a year is a comparatively small straw to show how strongly and bitterly the wind is blowing for London clubs and for that matter for clubs everywhere. £4 a year will still be uncommonly cheap for what Lord's has to offer its members, and other announcements are far more striking, such as that the Beefsteak Club, which has hitherto "kept itself to itself" and had no guests, will now allow them to be asked to dinner one night of the week. Another is the fusion between the Thatched House and the Junior Carlton, and there are other changes either actually made or pending which have so far not found their way into print. It may be roughly laid down that a good London club cannot now make ends meet with a subscription of under £20 a year, and that in these hard times is a considerable sum, which many must think twice about paying. The Catering Wages Act by sending staff charges soaring has had a good deal to say to this state of things, and it may well be that in the future members of clubs will have to get more for themselves, as, for instance, by repairing to a bar, and less by the more comfortable process of ringing the bell. It is almost certain that the man of many clubs will have to be content with fewer, which is perhaps no great hardship.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

WHILE walking through the Early Roman room at the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham, Dorset, recently, I obtained direct evidence that the dog never fails to leave his mark on history when he gets the opportunity. A broken Roman tile, which bears on it the rough outline of an early Christian cross, has in addition a very clear and perfect impression of a small dog's footprint in the corner, and one wonders what the Ancient British mason said eighteen hundred years ago when he found that Fidus had walked across his masterpiece while his back was turned. This affords proof that as far back as the 2nd century A.D. a slab of wet clay had the same attractions for the household dog as a stretch of wet cement has to-day, and it would be interesting to hear if anyone knows of an earlier instance of a dog leaving its footprints on an historical fragment. It would be interesting to learn also if there has ever been a case on record of a dog-owner doing a small cementing job in the neighbourhood of his house without his dog walking across the wet surface a few minutes after the final strokes with the trowel have been made to a neat and creditable piece of work.

* * *

ALL dogs seem to be obsessed with this urge to leave canine records in cement for posterity to admire, and in the days when I made roads across the desert of Sinai I had on my staff an Arab mason in the government service who held much the same views. Whenever he was putting the finishing touches to a bridge over the many small watercourses of the peninsula he inscribed his name, Haj Ali, in the wet cement of the coping so that there should never be any question of another man's taking credit for his work, which is quite as usual an occurrence in the Orient as it is in the Occident.

Unfortunately for Haj Ali, I happened to arrive in my car at the moment when he had put the skilled craftsman's last touch to his greatest and most imposing structure—a three-arch bridge over a particularly active watercourse. While I was admiring his workmanship, which as usual bore the name, Haj Ali, inscribed in the middle of the coping, my two dogs of those days, a Scottie and a Saluki, walked along the whole length of the wet cement from opposite sides of the bridge to meet in the middle. Unfortunately for Haj Ali the lorry which was to transport him and his workmen back to headquarters was with my patrol, and as time was important there was no opportunity for him to erase the proof inscribed for generations to come that, in addition to Haj Ali, two dogs had each had a hand, or, at any rate, four feet, in the construction of the bridge.

* * *

THE Pitt-Rivers Museum, which houses a great number of ethnographical relics found during the frequent excavations of Lieut-General Pitt-Rivers over a long period of years before his death in 1900, is situated well off the beaten track in east Dorset, and for this reason is not so well known as it deserves to be. This most interesting collection, which covers the period from the time of prehistoric man to the 19th century, illustrates the development of the English people more concisely and clearly than any other museum known to me. There are nine rooms in the small building in the heart of the English countryside, and perhaps the most interesting are that which exhibits the series of archaeological models of various Ancient British and Romano-British villages in the vicinity of Cranborne Chase and elsewhere, and another which accommodates the various agricultural implements of all ages and shows how, among other things, the spade developed into the



A. H. Walker

AN OUTSIZE BROOD: A PAIR OF SWANS WITH A DOZEN CYGNETS ON THE RIVER AT CAMBRIDGE

plough, the corn-grinding mill was evolved and the horse-drawn cart came into being. Other interesting exhibits in this room are two man-traps in good working condition, which give one some idea of the horrible risks that a poacher ran in the days before these implements were prohibited by law.

* * *

WHEN I say the museum is off the beaten track, this does not mean that an intending visitor has to negotiate narrow lanes with bad surfaces and inefficient sign-posting, for the building is situated upon the excellent road that links Shaftesbury with Ringwood. It is a road on which one will not meet more than half-a-dozen cars on the whole of its 20-mile stretch, and which runs mostly over high land that provides views of typical English scenery at its very best, so that, even in these days of petrol shortage, a trip to the museum will amply repay the expenditure of the odd two gallons it may take.

* * *

LIFE is seemingly a series of thrills if one is a real entomologist as opposed to a casual half-educated amateur, because almost every year Nature in one of her accommodating moods arranges for the appearance in some numbers of an extremely rare butterfly or moth, which has either been blown across the Channel by a convenient wind or has in some mysterious fashion succeeded in reproducing itself in our uncertain climate for one summer. Immediately the news spreads that one or two of these rare insects have been seen in our southern counties (and it would seem that an entomologist must take up his quarters south of the Thames if he wants to figure in the front ranks of the fraternity) every butterfly and moth collector is on his mettle, because to live in a district where some of these visitors have been located and not be in a position to record the sight of a specimen carries with it something in the nature of a stigma. It suggests that the entomologist is either unobservant, lacking in knowledge, or has failed to take the necessary steps to encourage the insects to visit his garden. This encouragement takes various forms, some of which probably do not appeal to the collector's wife, who may find that her antirrhinums have been rooted out of one of the flower beds before their time to provide room for a less attractive growth that the particular butterfly or moth appreciates, or that the whole of the week's ration of sugar, diluted with beer, has been smeared on the trunks of trees to act as a lure.

THERE is always a delightful variety about these rare summer visitors, since in one year they are some small and inconspicuous species of moth that the ordinary ignoramus, like myself, would not notice if they were fluttering around him in clouds, and the following year they take the form of something most striking and attractive, such as the rare form of the clouded yellow, or the Camberwell beauty, which in the dim past presumably haunted a charming rural village that is now very much in the heart of London.

There were several recorded instances of the oleander hawk-moth's being seen in South Devon by many people some thirty years ago, and I am not certain if this was a natural event, or whether I was not in some measure responsible for the invasion. In the spring of that year I had sent to my father, who lived on the southern slopes of Dartmoor, about fifty oleander hawk-moth chrysalides from caterpillars I had collected off wild oleanders growing in Petra, the mysterious rock city of Trans-Jordan, and he had put these in suitable dry spots in his garden, hoping that this most beautiful of all the hawk-moths might establish itself.

Admittedly, oleanders grow only in a few chosen spots in England, but, when a moth is searching for its future offspring's food-stuff and fails to find it, it usually selects something that will just pass muster with them, so that the hope was perhaps not quite so vain as might at first appear.

* * *

THE rare visitor that aroused excitement in all entomological circles this year, I understand, was the striped hawk-moth, which was reported in several parts of southern England, but I am sorry to say that I did not renew my acquaintance with this decorative and attractive little insect that used to hover in considerable numbers over the night-scented stock and tobacco plants in my Egyptian desert garden at eventide.

In the neighbourhood of Rafa, on the Palestine border, the caterpillars of this moth could be found in some numbers on a desert scrub of the trefoil species, which is not unlike the spurge that grows in some of our salt marshes, and on which our comparatively rare spurge hawk-moth feeds. Incidentally, the striped hawk-moth that visited England this year resembles the spurge in size and colouring, and might easily be mistaken for it by a casual observer.

CLARENCE HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S

THE HOME OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCESS ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH, AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.



1.—CLARENCE HOUSE FROM STABLE YARD. The balcony marks the position of Nash's former entrance portico

PRINCESS ELIZABETH and Prince Philip have been installed in Clarence House since July. It was on November 11, 1947, that it was announced from Buckingham Palace that "Clarence House has been selected as the future home of Her Royal Highness The Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, R.N." The reason why the process of rehabilitation, then put in hand but only recently finished, took so long is largely connected with the way by which Clarence House came into being during the 19th century. Before describing the house as it has now been restored, therefore, it will be well to set the undertaking in perspective against its historical background, in order both to recall the little-known but interesting associations of the building and to clarify the practical measures that had to be taken before it could be occupied by Their Royal Highnesses. Thus we learn that, till last year, the internal arrangements were those effected in the 1870s for Queen Victoria's second son, the Duke of Edinburgh, and that during the last war, when the house was used as offices, the roof was damaged by bombs. Although some alterations had been made by the Duke of Connaught, yet the house lacked any form of central heating, had no complete electrical installation, and not even a bathroom (though a bath of antique pattern was contained in a cupboard to one of the bedrooms). The basement and service quarters were correspondingly antiquated.

Relatively little therefore of the estimated cost of renovation, £50,000, which was voted by Parliament, was available to apply to redecoration, although, had economic circumstances been different, various alterations might have been made with advantage from the ideal point of view. Since most of the previous fittings had either been removed on the death of the Duke of Connaught or had suffered during the building's interim use, all the furnishings had to be procured. This problem, at a time when materials were still rationed, and most things are still "in short supply," would probably have presented insurmountable difficulties but for the nature and extent of the wedding gifts. Everybody who saw the display

Clarence House has its place in history. Indeed, its historic role was in a sense repeated when the restoration was undertaken of the house in which King William IV lived in times no less anxious than the present. It was during his occupation of Clarence House as King, from 1830 till 1837, that the nation confronted the realities created by the industrial revolution, and that the course of the 19th century may be said to have been determined. It was here, in this most modest of palaces, that the Sailor King, with

Clarence House was enlarged to its present form in 1873, incorporating the house designed by Nash in 1825 for the Duke of Clarence, later King William IV. Alterations for Their Royal Highnesses were completed this summer

of these in the winter of 1947-48 will remember how governments, corporations, and individuals in all parts of the world had evidently foreseen this difficulty and given articles, as thoughtfully chosen as many were valuable, beautiful, and in numerous cases not procurable in this country, suitable for use in Their Royal Highnesses' future home. Nevertheless, it is to the credit of the Ministry of Works that so complete a transformation has been made within the ten per cent. excess which is customarily allowed for contingencies above an estimated cost, and which was well nigh unavoidable when dealing with a building in the condition and with the history of Clarence House. Little known, even to Londoners,

decisive, if cheerful, commonsense steered the Ship of State through the political storms attending the passage of the Reform Bill in 1831-32.

Old views and plans of St. James's Palace show the area between the west end of the State Apartments and Stable Yard, where Clarence House now stands, as occupied by a row of houses running south to the Mall and facing the road that connects the Yard with the Park. The most important of these, standing on what is now the west end of the Palace garden, was

"CLARENCE HOUSE,"
a book on the subject of this article will be published next month by COUNTRY LIFE. It has been written by Christopher Hussey and has been graciously approved by their Royal Highnesses Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Edinburgh. It will be illustrated by seven colour plates and sixty-one black and white photographs, and the price will be one guinea.

Harrington House, occupied during the Regency by the eccentric Lord Petersham. Northwards of it, and backing on to the Palace, was a range of old buildings originally stables but then used, or intended to be used, as the Hanoverian Office. Apparently between these and Engine Court at the back, were the rooms allotted to Prince William Henry soon after he was created Duke of Clarence in 1789, and used by him, when not at Bushey Lodge, till 1825. In 1809, towards the end of the Duke's twenty years' liaison with Mrs. Jordan, the Lord Chamberlain's accounts show that these apartments were redecorated with a good deal of sumptuousness by the firms of Elliott and Beckwith. But in 1824, six years after his marriage to Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Coburg Meiningen, he at length convinced his brother George IV of "the inconvenience and unfitness of our present



2.—THE SOUTH FRONT FROM THE GARDEN OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE. The bow window and all to the right of it were added in 1873, when the top storey was also added

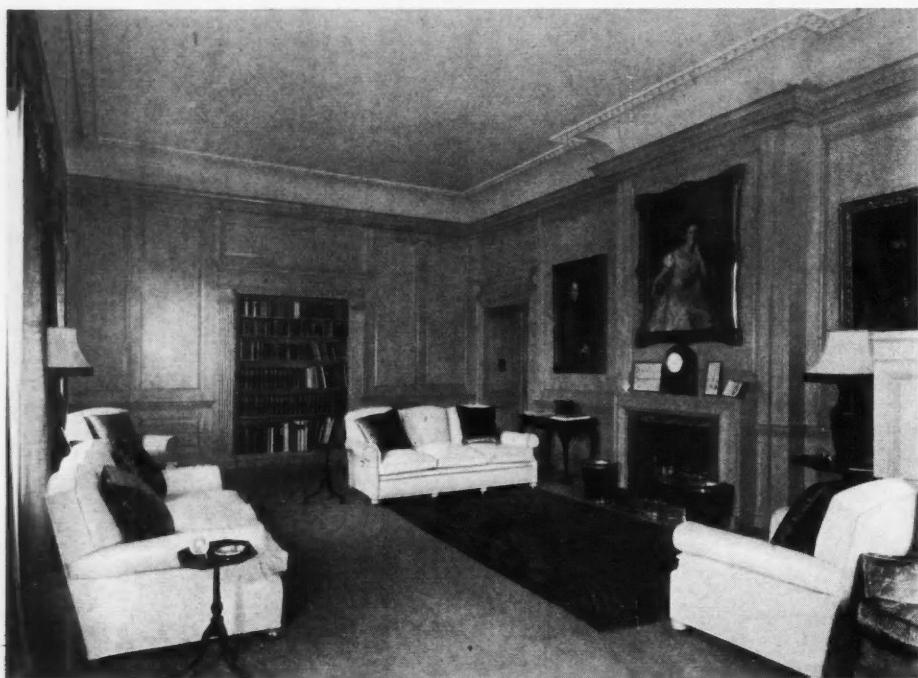


3.—PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S SITTING-ROOM. The colouring of this charming room is aquamarine blue, with a modern Chinese carpet of natural wool. The ceiling is one of those designed by Nash



4.—PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S WRITING-DESK. It is of mahogany inlaid with satinwood, c. 1770. (Right) 5.—A PORTRAIT OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS BY E. I. HALLIDAY. Below, a satinwood chest of drawers. In the Sitting-room





6.—PRINCE PHILIP'S SITTING-ROOM. The panelling, made in Canada, is of white maple, the carpet and curtains green, and the upholstery in natural leather

apartments here. They were arranged for me in 1809 when I was a bachelor and without the idea of my ever being married. Since then, nothing has been done to them, and you well know the dirt and unfitness for the Duchess of our present abode." He pressed for "this slip of building intended for the Hanoverian Office" to be applied to enlarging his apartments. Sir Henry Halford, the physician, had already advised against the using of the rooms in Stable Yard by the Duchess, whose second child had indeed died there. The King was increasingly exercised about the eventual succession to the Throne, and now his brother's appeal caught him in a responsive mood. The result was that John Nash was instructed to design a new house on the site of the Hanoverian Office and incorporating the Duke's earlier apartments. So Clarence House was begun. In common with most of Nash's undertakings, the cost greatly exceeded his estimate and was one of the subjects of the Committee of Enquiry held in 1828.

The new house was entered from Stable Yard by a portico, the position of which is marked by the balcony seen in Fig. 1. It was described at the time as "in two storeys, the lower being of the Doric and the upper of the Corinthian order"; but there was a bedroom floor above that, and further bedrooms in the attics. There was a ground-floor room on either side of the entrance hall and three drawing-rooms which still substantially survive on the principal floor. Behind them was, and is, a broad connecting corridor running north and south. That, however, was virtually all, since most of the Nash building was only one room and this corridor in depth. But plans show, behind the corridor, various small rooms in older buildings, including some of the Duke's original apartments. Harrington House still stood alongside until about 1833, when it was pulled down.

On the death of George IV, who in recent years had remained in seclusion at Windsor, there was no suitable palace in London for the new King and Queen. Buckingham Palace was unfinished, St. James's was too small and antiquated. William and Adelaide seem to have tried using the latter, which at this time was linked to Clarence House by a narrow winding passage at first-floor level. But the King complained that "they both find it inconvenient to be obliged to move all their books and papers, etc., out of their own sitting-rooms for levees and drawing-rooms because the rooms are wanted." In discussing a possible alternative residence he expressed the hope that "it may be plain and not much gilding for he dislikes it extremely"—a statement that suggests

the reason for the contrast between his rooms at Clarence House and those of George IV's palaces. Consequently, the King and Queen resided for the most part at Windsor or Brighton (in spite of their plentiful gilding) and went on using Clarence House when events required the King's presence in the Capital.

When William IV died, Clarence House was made over to Princess Augusta, the surviving unmarried daughter of George III, who had previously occupied apartments adjoining to the south-east and subsequently pulled down. On her death in 1840, which was also the year of Queen Victoria's marriage, Clarence House became the residence of the Duchess of Kent, the mother of Queen Victoria. In 1866, five years after the Duchess died, the Queen appointed the house as the residence of her second son, Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh.

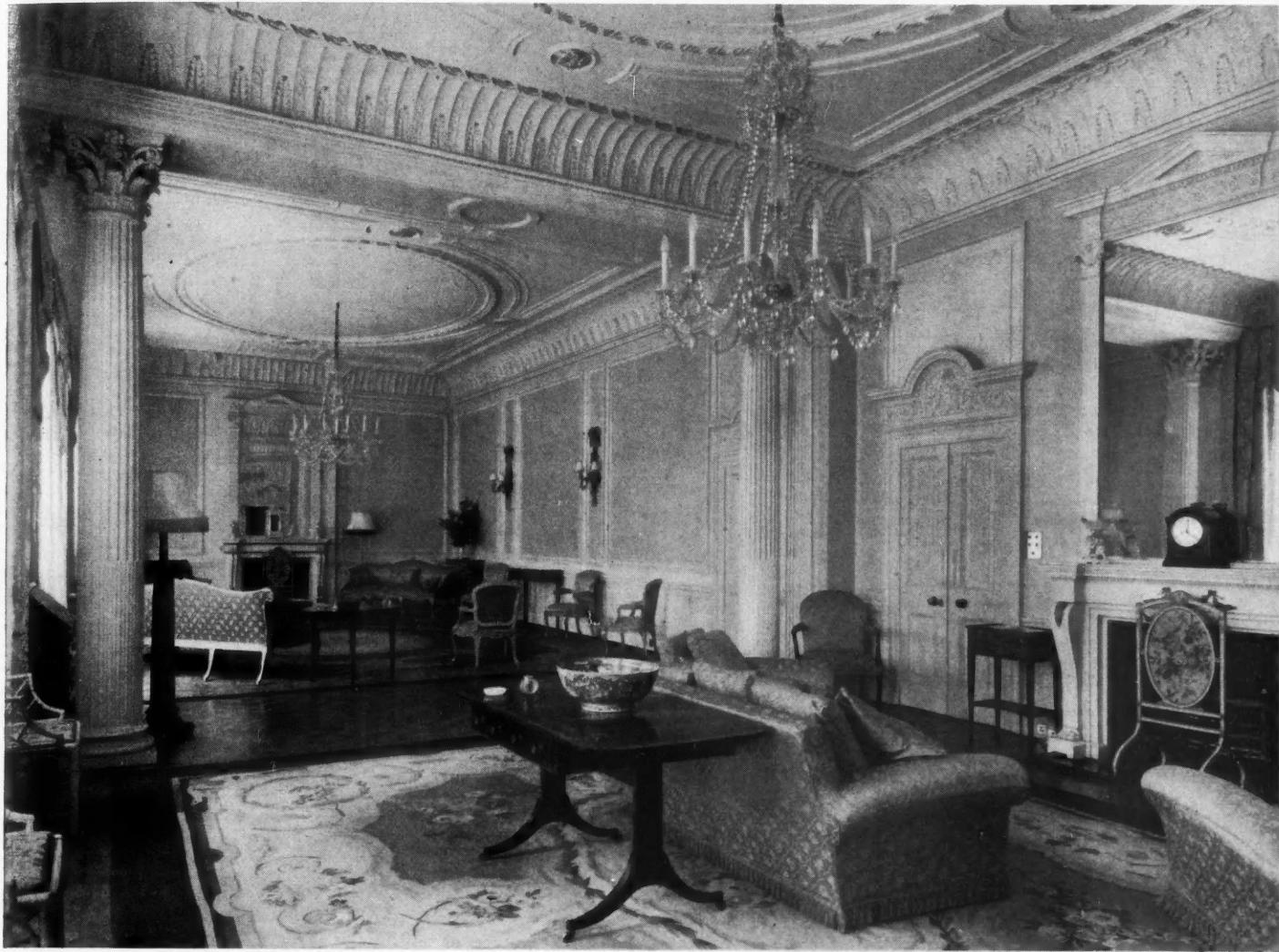
It was not till 1873, when it was remodelled and enlarged by the Duke of Edinburgh at his own expense, that Clarence House took on its present appearance. Extending the south end of the Nash building a new wing was added, forming the present garden front, and further office accommodation was contrived; the façades were carried up to contain the attic storey; and the entrance in Stable Yard was replaced by one with a portico from the garden, giving into the south end of Nash's corridor. The fronts were also refaced with the present painted stucco consequent upon their raising and extension, and the present approach by gates in the wall of St. James's Palace garden

was made. Thus enlarged and internally redecorated, Clarence House continued to be the London residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, as Prince Alfred became, till his death in 1900. In the following year it was put at the disposal of his and King Edward's youngest brother, the Duke of Connaught. When the Duchess became an invalid a room projecting above the portico was constructed for her use in place of the conservatory that had occupied this position. It was a plain excrescence, had fallen into disrepair, and, being no longer wanted, was taken down last year, leaving the portico. Although the front thus displayed is of two dates, is in no way symmetrical, and has rectangular windows in the older part but round-headed ones on the first floor of the latter, this irregularity is not unpleasing and is scarcely noticed now that the whole exterior gleams with freshly repainted stone colour.

The principal rooms, being those of the original Clarence House, lie to the west of the main corridors. Those on the ground floor, as one enters from the portico, are Prince Philip's room, the library—which occupies what was Nash's entry hall—and the dining-room. A staircase, at the north end of the corridor, is in the same position as the original one but has a turned wood balustrade evidently inserted in Victorian times. On the first floor are the drawing-room, a double room formed from two of Nash's in the 'sixties or 'seventies, and Princess Elizabeth's sitting-room. On the floor above are Prince Charles's day and night nurseries, two guest rooms, and rooms for the Household staff. In the 1873 wing, which contains Their Royal Highness's private suite and quarters for the Lady in Waiting, there is a secondary staircase connected by corridors at right angles to those of old Clarence House. The latter, on the ground and first floor, had been heavily panelled in oak, which, since they receive little daylight, made them unnecessarily dark. Now that the paneling has been removed and the walls have been painted cream, these corridors are much lighter and give indeed a pleasantly spacious appearance. The second floor corridor will no



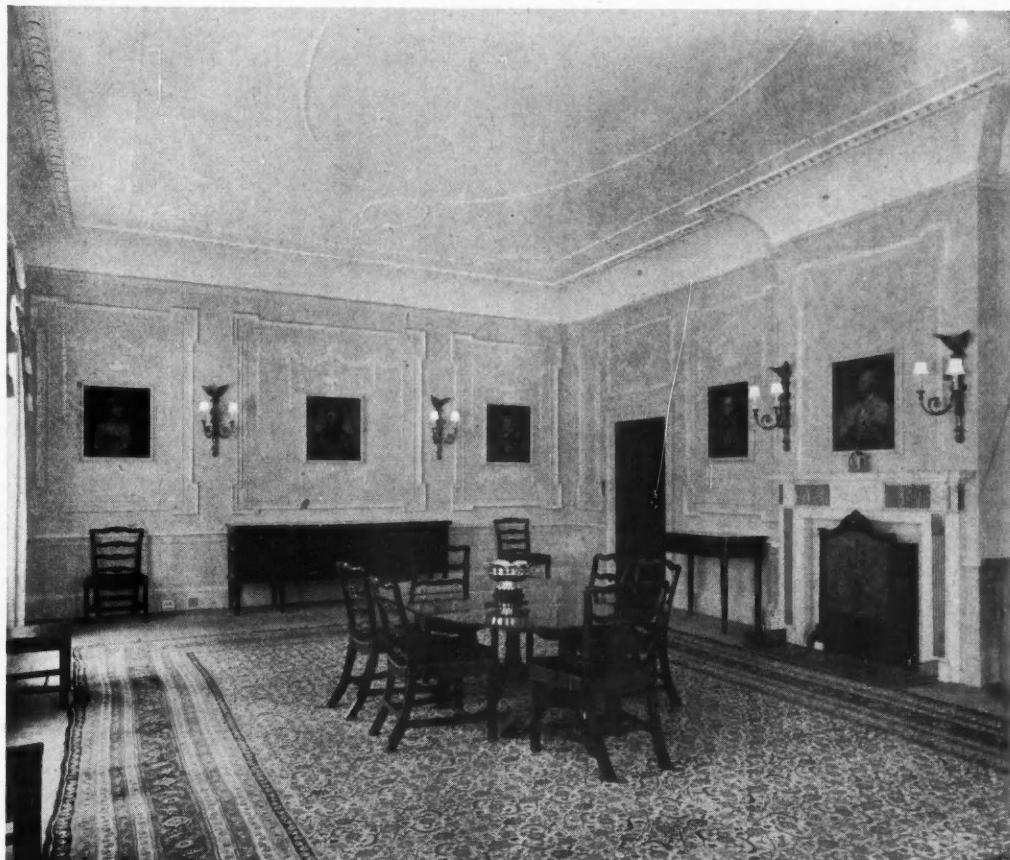
7.—PRINCE PHILIP'S DESK. With a drawing-table that lets down from behind a panel



8.—THE DRAWING-ROOM. The walls of ivory and pale grey, and the mushroom pink or aquamarine upholstery, harmonise with the light colouring of the Aubusson carpets. The ceiling and chimney-pieces are by Nash

doubt serve as an extra nursery playroom. Only the first-floor rooms of the Duke of Clarence's house appear to have been decorated at all elaborately by Nash. These have their original ceilings, of a charming and characteristic design, and two contemporary chimney-pieces. But both they and the ground-floor rooms were largely remodelled in the 19th century, in the latter case retaining little if any of their original character except for their good proportions and mahogany doors. Thus the question, always a difficult one in an historic house, of how far to be tied by the original style of furnishing and decoration, did not arise. Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip were consequently free to express their personal tastes within the generally late Georgian character of the house and the means and furnishings available.

The foremost impression that a visitor to Clarence House now receives is of a charming and quite informal home; of the sun streaming through large windows, with glimpses of flowers in the garden without and in big vases about the rooms. The rooms themselves, predominantly light in hue, are gay with colour and glints from gilding or crystal sparkling among the deeper tones of walnut and mahogany. But the emphasis throughout is definitely on simplicity as contrasted with state, therein reflecting the natures of Their



9.—THE DINING-ROOM. The wall decoration, painted pale apple-green and white, incorporates portraits of George III and his family



10.—THE FRONT DOOR AND ENTRANCE TO THE CORRIDOR

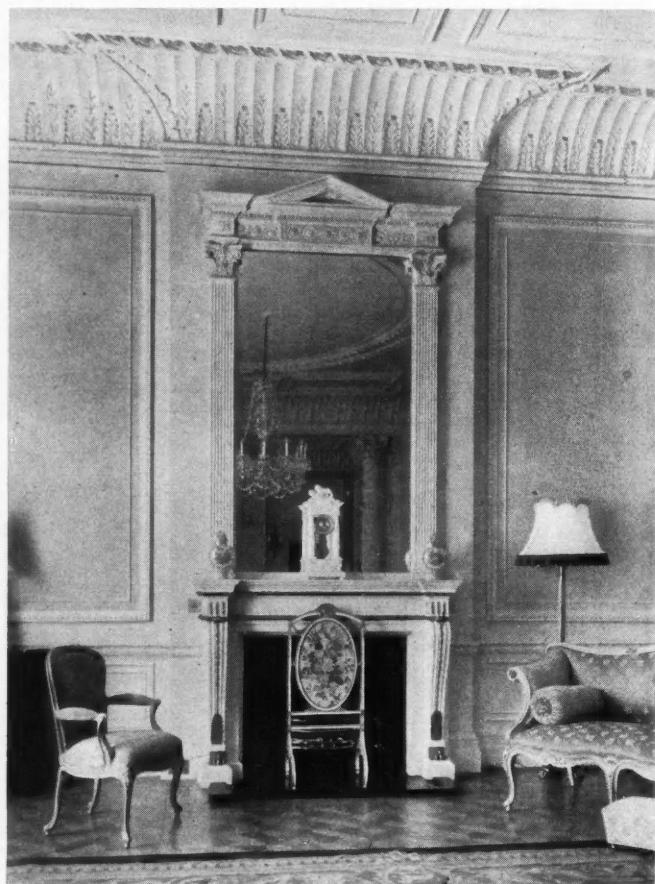


11.—ANOTHER OF THE GROUND-FLOOR CORRIDORS

Royal Highnesses but also, one observes, a complete independence of loans from the Royal Palaces. It might have been expected that there would have been a selection of imposing ancestral portraits. On the contrary, except for a series of portraits of King William IV's parents, brother, and sisters, in the dining-room, which are part of its original—or at least of a pre-existing—decoration, and Laszlo's portraits of Prince Philip's parents and grandfather, the pictures are all contemporaneous, ranging from Edward Seago to Paul Nash. There is also a very amusing collection of original drawings for caricatures by Messrs. Bateman, Strube, Giles, Lancaster and others.

In the following short description of the principal rooms, no attempt will be made to name the donors of their contents and, in some cases, of their fittings. Their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Mary, the Governments of Dominions and Colonies, the heads or rulers of foreign States, public and private corporations, besides many hundreds of individuals, have made notable contributions. But to mention all would be impossible, while to specify merely those whose gifts happen to be included in these photographs would be invurious. We therefore take note of the delightful ways in which, under the personal direction of Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip, the rooms have been decorated and arranged.

The first that we enter is Prince Philip's sitting-room (Fig. 6). This is lined with Canadian maple wainscot, which contrasts with deep green curtains and carpets. The large writing-desk, and a filing cabi-



12.—ONE OF THE WHITE MARBLE AND ORMOLU CHIMNEY-PIECES IN THE DRAWING-ROOM

net in which there is also ample space for books, are of the same beautiful pale wood. Some of the wall panels open, in one case to let down a large drawing-table. On the fireplace wall are Laszlo's portraits of the 1st Marquess of Milford Haven, and of Prince and Princess Andrew of Greece; and on the chimney-piece a charming miniature of Princess Elizabeth by Stella Marks.

Adjoining is the library, with a magnificent Indian carpet—predominantly dark blue. The shelves, with plenty of cupboard-room below, are painted white, and over the fireplace hangs a painting of H.M.S. *Vanguard* by Norman Wilkinson. Naval scenes are also worked into the design of the chintz covers, some with a sea-blue, others with a scarlet ground.

The dining-room is decorated in the Adam style, incorporating the series of portraits already mentioned. It seems scarcely possible that this decoration is of Nash's time; on the other hand, the absence from among the portraits of King William and Queen Adelaide implies that the series, which has been in this room as long as Queen Mary can remember, was collected by the Duke of Clarence. King George III hangs in the place of honour above a fine statuary and dove-grey marble chimney-piece. The furnishing comprises a very fine set of mahogany ladder-back chairs by or in the style of Chippendale and dating from c. 1770. The walls are a delicate apple green—for obtaining the exact shade of which Princess Elizabeth herself mixed the paints—with the relief ornamentations and the inset picture

frames white. This makes a perfect background to the dark-toned furniture and portraits.

The most attractive room in the house is undoubtedly Princess Elizabeth's sitting-room (Fig. 3). For the walls Her Royal Highness specified aquamarine, a delicate pale blue with a hint of green in it. That is also approximately the ground-colour of the chintzes which have a pattern of white and pink hollyhocks. The Princess has always been fond of chintz and its use in this room, as elsewhere in the house, is very happy. Here it is set off by a superb modern Chinese carpet of natural wool with the pattern in raised relief. The ceiling, one of those designed by Nash, has a fluted cove and acanthus ornament. The original Nash chimney-piece has been moved to the drawing-room and replaced by one of pine made up from fragments of one found at Kensington Palace. It is carved with Rococo flowers and scrolls, and dates from the middle of the 18th century.

Outstanding in the furniture is the large china-cabinet or book-case in four compartments, of distinguished simplicity, its mahogany a deep golden-brown, and the writing-desk. The latter is a very fine example of the period, about 1775, when Chippendale was working with Adam, and the taste for carved decoration in mahogany was yielding to Hellenistic motifs executed in lighter woods. In this instance, oval satinwood *paterae* of the type loosely associated with Sheraton are introduced into the canted and reeded angles of a piece that would otherwise have been typical of Chippendale. Particularly attractive also, in this room, is a set of painted chairs and window-seats, of maroon-brown picked out in black, white and red, with squab seats covered in white and maroon satin. Their colouring and elegance recall the influence of the excavations at Herculaneum on English design in the 1780s.

Windows on two sides of this room flood it with light which glitters in the facets of the magnificent Georgian chandelier. The quality of its metal is matched in a beautiful example of the modern American glass made in the Stueben factory—represented by an engraved glass vase on a table next to the fireplace. That is flanked by two interesting contemporary paintings: James Gunn's sketch for his conversation piece of Mr. Belloc, Mr. Chesterton and Mr. Maurice Baring; and a sketch of the Forum at Rome by Charles Cundall. Another brilliant sketch, opposite the writing-table, is one of the ballet by Oliver Messel. It should be mentioned at this point that the selection and the hanging of the pictures has been due to Prince Philip, who has made the principal picture in this room Edward Halliday's half-length version of his excellent portrait of Princess Elizabeth, wearing an aquamarine dress, which was exhibited at this year's Royal Academy (Fig. 5).

In the drawing-room the ceilings of both portions are similar, and of similar Regency design to that of the sitting-room. From the latter comes the statuary marble and ormolu chimney-piece inserted in the southern half, and which is echoed rather more richly by that of the northern room. Though of Louis XVI character, both are probably English c. 1825. The wall colouring is ivory with very pale grey panels and mouldings in the northern part of the room, a scheme which is effectively reversed in the other half, and was in each case devised to be subordinate to the pastel colours of two fine Aubusson carpets. The larger of these, in the northern room, has a ground of a beautiful deep old rose. The upholstery of the magnificent set of grey and gilt chairs and settees made by John Linnell, 1768, in the Louis XV style is of aquamarine silk, while in the smaller room the settees are covered in mushroom pink silk damask, picking up these colours from the carpets. The curtains are of grey and gold brocatelle. The other furniture includes a noble bow-fronted commode veneered in harewood and satinwood, and several side-tables of the same epoch. But it is the two lovely chandeliers, not quite a pair but both of the 18th-century glass usually described as Waterford, which give particular lustre to these rooms. Since they were not wedding presents it may be mentioned that they were the gift of Her Majesty the Queen.

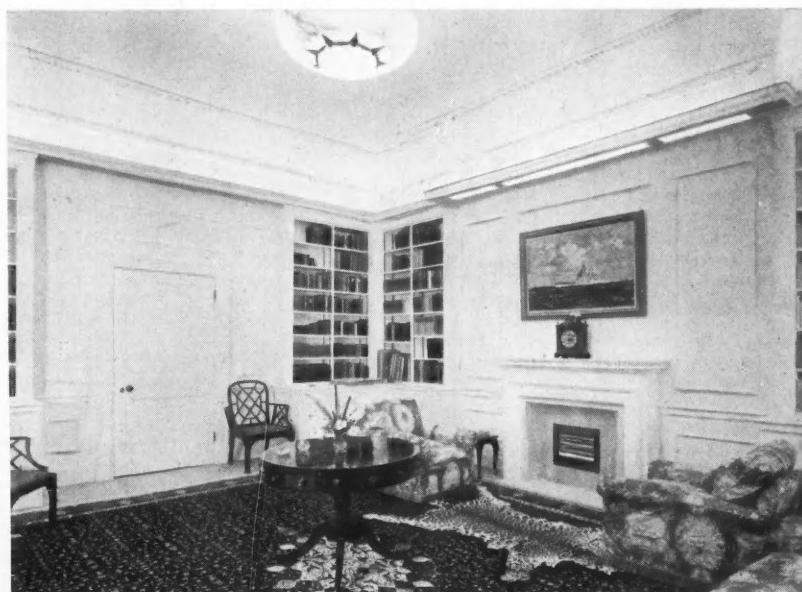
One room, which many will regard as perhaps the most important in the house, remains to be described—the day nursery. It is very simple and light—plain white walls with a "baby blue" line round any mouldings. White, too, is the pre-war material of the window curtains, easy chair and sofa covers, but printed with an engaging design in outline of ladies and gentlemen of the 'eighties. A glass-fronted cupboard beside the fireplace will no doubt become gradually filled with toys, though as yet there is little in it. Indeed, Prince Charles is not of an age to have made a personal impression on the room so far, or to have expressed an opinion upon his father's choice of pictures. There await his view a colourful Duncan Grant of a harbour, a spirited sea-piece of minesweepers by Sotheby Pitcher, several bright South African and Tasmanian landscapes, and a picture by Will Longstaff that will puzzle and, we may hope, inspire him. It shows in the distance a stretch of coast by moonlight while, out of the shadows in the foreground, march the spectral forms of Englishmen of many epochs, answering the call of Drake's Drum.



13.—THE NURSERY. Very simply furnished, with white walls and chintz



14.—ONE OF THE FINE PIECES OF FURNITURE IN THE DRAWING-ROOM. A mahogany and satinwood commode of c. 1795



15.—THE LIBRARY. The dark-blue carpet is Indian; a painting of H.M.S. Vanguard above the fireplace

GYAMDRUK, THE TIBETAN MASTIFF

By RONALD CARDEW DUNCAN

HIS name was Gyamdruk, and he was a splendid specimen of a Tibetan mastiff. His colour was black and tan and above the eyes were two tan spots, which in Tibet are known as the eyes that never sleep. His coat was as soft as thick velvet and he had an outside in legs. His head was large and noble and closely resembled that of a Newfoundland.

Some years ago my wife and I went on a trip to Leh, the capital of Ladakh or Lesser Tibet, seventeen marches from Srinagar, Kashmir. We were already interested in Tibetan mastiffs, as at that time we owned one which was in England, and we hoped to be able to procure another of these dogs when we arrived in Ladakh.

Ladakh is a land where rain is an unusual event, the sun shines for a great part of the year, and it is not too hot in summer; where the people are almost invariably cheerful and possess a sense of humour, and both the men and the women are simple and attractive to look upon; where laughing and joking is a habit, and quarrels seldom occur; where there is hardly any illness; where the scenery is magnificent.

On arrival at Leh we were disappointed to find no true Tibetan mastiff, although dogs of all other kinds and shapes abounded. There were many dogs which go by the general term of Tibetan Bhutia—big, savage brutes which have undoubtedly a large strain of the mastiff in them. These animals are mostly owned by the Tibetan nomads who wander with their flocks and herds for a great part of the year over an immense, desolate region known as Chon Ton.

However, two days before we were due to start on our return journey, I was taken to see a rich Tibetan trader. I asked him if there was any chance of obtaining a real Tibetan mastiff.

"I have a good dog in my backyard," he informed me, "but he is not for sale."

The trader took me outside, and there, tied by a long rope to a ring in the wall, lay a large black-and-tan dog, which, on our approach, sprang to his feet and started barking, the note of the bark being deep and muffled. He was little more than a scarecrow, emaciated in body and with a staring coat, but in one glance I recognised him to be of the true breed, and I was determined to possess him, if possible. He wore a red ruff round his neck like that of a Punch-and-Judy show dog, and I was informed that all valuable dogs in Tibet wore these ruffs as a protection for the throat in the event of a fight.

"No, I'm afraid I couldn't consider parting with him," the Tibetan replied to my request. "That dog came from the village of Pempo, two marches north of Lhasa, and he was over three months on the journey here."

On further enquiry, I discovered that the dog had been tied to that wall ever since he had arrived from Lhasa. For two years he had been lying there exposed to the wind and cold of the Ladakh winter and the heat and glare of the summer. Not once had he been let off for exercise or to gambol and play like other dogs.

"But has he no water?" I asked.

"Oh, he never has water," I was informed. "He is given *sutu* (a mixture of flour and water of the consistency of porridge) three times a day."

As he lay there, I looked into his eyes, and in them I read that the joy of life had departed. I saw nothing there but a look of dull, hopeless despair. I pleaded and argued for the possession of him, but all to no purpose.

"No, I can't sell him. I must consider my name. What would other people think of me if I sold him after all the trouble I have had to get him?"

So, with a sad heart, I returned to our camp and related to my wife the meeting with that poor dog. The upshot of our conversation was



that she and I sallied forth next morning on a visit to the trader, determined somehow or other to possess ourselves of his Tibetan mastiff.

The trader took us out to the backyard, and the dog sprang to his feet; on this occasion not only did he bark, but, at the same time, he wagged his tail furiously, as if he had an intuition that negotiations for his release were being attempted. I glanced across at my wife and saw that look of determination on her face which usually foretells success. I knew that the trader was to part with his dog. He surrendered almost immediately.

"All right," he said, "you can buy the dog, but I paid a lot of money for him."

We named a sum probably considerably more than the animal had cost, to which the owner agreed, and the dog was ours.

"He is called Gyamdruk," the trader informed us.

So the rope was unknotted from the ring in the wall, and gently, and rather fearfully, for we were uncertain as to how he would behave, we led Gyamdruk away. Looking somewhat bewildered, he followed us meekly and without any bother to our camp. We prepared a tasty meal of meat and *chupatti*, and never have I seen a dog enjoy his dinner more. He just sat there afterwards licking his lips and ruminating happily on the strange turn of fortune that had come to him. Later in the day we showed him to our other two dogs, but, although he wagged his tail and made a show of friendliness, this was not reciprocated by the pair, who answered with ominous growls.

Next morning we struck camp and began our return journey. We had discussed the arrangements for isolating Gyamdruk from the other dogs during the march. This was necessary, as, owing to his two years' enforced idleness, he was pitifully weak, and the others could easily have killed him. We rode ahead, followed by a servant leading Gyamdruk; then came our baggage on ponies, and last of all the other two dogs, led by one of the pony-men.

There were two difficulties to be overcome, and these caused us some misgiving. Gyamdruk's muscles were so flabby and weak that we wondered if he could carry out the necessarily long marches; and, also, he had never been below 11,000 feet above sea-level, having always lived where the air is dry and thin. It

COUNTRY LIFE ANNUAL

On November 4 we shall publish for the first time a COUNTRY LIFE ANNUAL. It will consist of 250 pages and will contain sixty articles on a wide range of subjects, many of them of special interest to collectors. There will be two coloured supplements, one on Her Majesty Queen Mary's collection of Jade and the other on the Conversation Pieces in the collection of Mr. Basil Ionides and the Hon. Mrs. Ionides, of Buxted Park, Sussex.

The Annual will cost only five shillings, and as the number printed is limited orders should be placed at once with booksellers and bookstalls.

remained to be seen how he would fare on the thicker air down below.

Day after day he plodded on. At the outset of each march he behaved like a puppy, but as the day wore on he became quieter, until he lapsed into a moody silence and just walked. All the same, he stuck it manfully, and each day he appeared to become fatter and in better condition. All went well until we arrived at Sonamarg, in the Sind Valley. It was our intention to halt there a few days to allow Gyamdruk to become acclimatised, but, on our arrival, I was handed a telegram informing me that my battalion had proceeded on Field Service owing to unrest among the Frontier tribes.

Four marches still remained before we were to reach Srinagar, but, doing forced marches, we arrived there, hot and tired, two days later, and put up for the night. Here Gyamdruk saw motor-cars and many other exciting things he had never met before, but the heat was so great and the air so thick that he took little notice of them.

Early next morning, with Gyamdruk in the back seat of our car and our servants following with the other dogs in a second car, we took the road for Abbottabad, in British India. This was such a novel experience for Gyamdruk that we had great difficulty in keeping him quiet. He parted with some of his breakfast at once and got rid of the remainder later, but even this did not subdue him. The consequence was that we arrived at Abbottabad that evening with Gyamdruk in a state of collapse. He lay on a bed and panted, with his poor heart beating at a tremendous rate. My wife forced some whisky down his throat, and this appeared to revive him to some extent. Next morning I departed to join my battalion, leaving Gyamdruk, who was still none too well, in my wife's care. For three months he remained at Abbottabad, improving in condition every day and filling out in a remarkable way. It was difficult to recognise him as the same dog we had taken over at Leh in August.

And then began the next stage of his existence, for we had decided to send him to England, where fresh blood was badly needed to carry on the breed. We arranged his passage in a cargo ship, whose captain we shall always remember with gratitude. The dog travelled to Bombay with a servant, and was met and taken to the Zoo. He remained there for three days, until the vessel was ready to receive him.

I heard from the captain to say that all care would be taken of Gyamdruk and that, since he would feel the heat, he was being kept in the coolest place on the ship. Letters came from Aden and Port Said informing me that the dog was standing the voyage well and that he had endeared himself to all.

He arrived in England safely and after the quarantine period, as we were still in India, we sent him to Whipsnade, where he was treated as a pet and was well looked after by the head-keeper, who also owned one of these dogs. While at Whipsnade he was mated twice to Tibetan mastiff bitches, and I think I am right in saying that all the Tibetan mastiffs now in England, about thirty of them, are either his children, grand-children or great-grand-children.

He was sent later to Edinburgh, but to our great grief he died there following an operation on an abscess. He was a most docile, affectionate and lovable creature who never wanted to pick a quarrel with any other dog or man, which entirely belied the reputation for savagery with which some of these dogs appear to have been labelled.

It is hoped that some arrangements can be made to bring over another Tibetan mastiff to stabilise this noble and ancient breed in England.

A MAGPIE MAKES HERSELF AT HOME

By PEGGY STACK



DAISY, A TAME MAGPIE, TAKING A CIGARETTE FROM A PACKET AND (right) SHOWING THAT SHE KNOWS THE RIGHT WAY TO HOLD IT

FEW human pleasures are universally enjoyed: our tastes and emotions differ too much. But there is surely one simple delight which touches all our kind, and that is the warmth engendered by the friendliness of a wild creature. Such a joy was mine during a recent holiday on the South Coast.

I called on some old friends and found them sitting in their garden. They gave me a chair, and almost at once I heard a flutter close by. I glanced down, and there, perched on the arm, regarding me with head on one side, was a young magpie. It was a queer-looking bird. Most of its tail feathers were missing and its wings had been clipped. The rest of its plumage was bedraggled from a recent bath, but there was a lovely green iridescence on the shoulders above the white bars, the black head and bill were glossy, and it had a remarkably attentive and intelligent eye. "That's Daisy," said my friends. They told me that two months before she had been found in a deserted nest in a village a few miles away and brought to their home, where she had remained ever since. From her size they took her to be a female.

Daisy hopped on to my knee and, with delicate motions of her head, followed the curling smoke of my cigarette. After a moment or two, she took the matchbox I was holding in my hand and began hopping round my chair with it in her beak. I was told that this was a form of showing-off very pleasing to her. I have now watched her for a week, and she does indeed love an audience. Every day she has had visitors who have dropped in and remained a long time, entranced. The owner of the house says she never gets anything done because she is always entertaining either Daisy or the people who come to see Daisy.

The two things about her which are especially endearing are her playfulness and her complete fearlessness of human beings. It cannot be very often that a bird caught in the wild will hold a friendly tug-of-war with you over a cigarette, or hide it in the turn-up of the nearest pair of trousers. And it is enchanting to feel her take a crumb of toast very gently from one's lips and then, as an afterthought, and as gently, put it back again. At present she is being fed on bread and milk and fat, which she loves. When we tried the experiment of giving her corn, which we had been at some

trouble to get from a distant field, she pecked at it avidly and we thought we had found her natural food, but it was only a new game, and when she had a bill-full (and her long bill is very capacious), she showered it out with a sort of sneeze, cocking her head to listen to the rattle of the grain on the garden table. Her technique with meat, on the day I saw her given a piece, was to bury it in the herbaceous border, covering the spot very carefully with twigs and little pebbles. When she noticed that we were observing her, she dug the meat up again and poked it between the leaves of some Michaelmas daisies.

Everything she values she hides: like all magpies she likes bright things, such as coins, thimbles, buttons and bits of silver paper, and pokes them out of sight, not only in the garden but indoors, in the crevices of armchairs, behind the curtains, even up one's sleeve if it is handy. She has a passion for cigarettes, and once made havoc of a packet of twenty which she found in the drawing-room.



TAKING A CRUMB OF TOAST FROM AN ADMIRER'S LIPS



She has a fairly settled daily routine. At breakfast time she comes into the kitchen and has her meal with the cook, who adores her. She remains there pottering around most of the morning, unless there are callers, when she joins the company. In the afternoon she likes a nap, indoors or out. During the evening she is on the go once more, and either busies herself in the garden, finding and hiding things, or again takes an interest in human activities. At night she allows herself to be shut up in the meat-safe, which, for the time being, is doing duty as a cage.

Yesterday was a great day for her. In the morning I brought round a photographer and Daisy met him on the lawn. She was very inquisitive over his apparatus, tapping it with her beak and poking her head into all his bags and cases. There was an interval while she went to the bottom of the garden to chase away an intruding pigeon, but after that she posed beautifully, as you can always get her to keep quite still if you talk to her quietly with your head near hers. Before the evening meal she had another new experience, when she helped herself to two bill-fulls of sherry out of our glasses. I do not know if it really had any effect on her, but during the next half hour she did the most prodigious and prolonged show-off, and then went soundly to sleep with her head buried under a wing, remaining in the same position while she was carried off to the meat-safe.

Although she is so tame, it is only when she is sleepy that she will allow herself to be picked up. At other times she likes you to take her bill between your fingers and shake it, but if you attempt to grasp her body she utters the harsh cry so much associated with the open fields and woodlands and so little with gardens, and the strangeness of her situation is brought home to one.

The garden birds dislike her, but never attack her: they can make nothing of her odd and rapid gait, half hop, half flight, and give her a wide berth. She has a contempt for dogs, who are scared of her; and on the occasion when she met a cat she was out of sight in a flash, so that she should be reasonably safe. And it is to be hoped she will be, for she is a dear, and her advent has charmed the household which has adopted her.

ENGLISH PLANTS FOR ENGLISH GARDENS

By GEOFFREY GRIGSON

I CANNOT claim—and I doubt if any other man can—to have seen all the flowering plants of the English flora. To see some of the rarer ones would demand a deal of travelling. To complicate the search, familiar species have been split up into new species and microspecies, which in some ways are concessions to botanical snobbery. Moreover a flora is a living population. It continually changes. Species die out, new species arrive and, if fortunate, become naturalised. The soils of the earth are under a perpetual bombardment of seeds.

All the same I am not sure that we grow in gardens every one of the native species worth the attention of the curious gardener. A few of the outstandingly beautiful natives do find their place in beds and borders and corners. Obvious examples are the lily of the valley, the fritillary, the globe-flower, columbine, *Dryas octopetala*, foxglove, and *Daphne Mezereum*, most of which are more rare than common in the wild.

Luckily, we can obtain them without crime—the crime of making an evil inroad upon the wild stocks. It is a great pleasure to know a plant in the garden which one knows as well outside. Globe-flower reminds me of the butter-yellow platoons in the small limestone valleys or clefts of the West Riding. If in a garden I see *Gentiana verna* and *Dryas octopetala*, I think of them growing together on the limestones of Burren within sight of the Island of Arran out in the blue Atlantic. A few fritillaries recall the Upper Thames and hanging-heads by the ten thousand in the huge flats of meadowland on either side of the Swillbrook, a tributary of the Thames.

William Robinson recommended many more wild species. He was not easily satisfied. No great gardener could be more irascible over Nature's irresponsibility, Nature's prodigal provision of plants which he found mean, ugly, or worthless. His recommendations are sound and we could attend to them more than we do. Among the rarer plants he favours *Actaea spicata* (Herb-Christopher), *Phyteuma orbiculare* (rampion), *Sanguisorba officinalis* (greater burnet), *Melittis melissophyllum* (Cornish balm), *Butomus umbellatus* (flowering rush), as well as *Allium triquetrum* and *Lithospermum purpureo-caeruleum*, neither of which has a common name.

I like them all, particularly the burnet—which is very easy to grow, and has a fine tall habit and tight flowerheads of an unusual mahogany colour—the Cornish balm, the garlic and the *lithospermum*. My own plants of burnet I salvaged from a damp meadow in Wiltshire just before it was ploughed for the first time. The garlic may be rare, but it is to be found, for example, in the Channel Islands and West Cornwall. In the Scilly Islands it is a universal weed. Its white flowers, pretty as bluebells, shine everywhere in the islands, by the paths, in the walls, in the churchyards. So one might take away a few bulbs (as I have done) without criminality. At times one comes across a mile or two of the balm in the rich hedgerows of Devon and Cornwall, but the plant can be bought from florists. The flowers are peculiar, white blotched with a pink tending towards purple, like the flushed cheek of a consumptive. As for the *lithospermum*, which is very abundant locally, for example in the Mendips, no English plant that I know of, and few other plants, have flowers of so intense a blue, lit up as it were from the inside.

Robinson was by no means superior to much commoner wildlings than any of these, though he says, rightly, that some of them are best taken into the garden in districts where they do not happen to be an everyday sight. Here are some which he praised: *glaucium* (the horned poppy), the musk mallow (particularly the white form), woodruff, chicory, buckbean, *Viola lutea*, the white form of the meadow cranesbill, a double deep purple-red form of the ordinary pink campion, the double ragged robin, restarrow, corn marigold, viper's bugloss, gladdon and bugle. To my mind the pick of these are buckbean, *Viola lutea*, viper's bugloss and corn marigold. Buckbean is not only



"A FEW FRITILLARIES RECALL THE UPPER THAMES"

one of the primeval ancients of the British flora, it is one of the most delicate and beautiful flowers of the world. White flushed with pink always looks well, and it is made all the better when the flowers are fringed with the most delicate filaments. Still for the buckbean one must, I suppose, have an acid piece of bog, which rules it out for most gardeners. *Viola lutea*—small and (generally) yellow flowered, at home, for example, on the Yorkshire uplands above Goredale Scar—is one of the species into which *Viola tricolor*, the ancestor of the garden pansies, is now sub-divided. There is no more savagely beautiful and peculiar native than viper's bugloss. Robinson recommended it for a place under a hot wall where nothing else will thrive. Taking the plant as a whole, flowers, stem and prickly hairs and habit, I believe it as attractive as any of the garden echiums. Corn marigold is an annual, and the picture of it comes into my mind in the oat fields and root fields on Bodmin Moor.

There are a great number of wild yellows among English plants, but they are often hard and impure and unpleasant, which seems to me true of a good many of the garden yellows. Corn marigold's yellow is clear, altogether as lovely a yellow as that of the *mimulus*. Perhaps it is bad luck that the corn marigold should be annual and not perennial. Still, it is a weed of farm lands, and there is nothing against collecting the seeds or transplanting the seedlings.

The plants I have mentioned, and the plants picked out by Robinson's critical eye, do not exhaust the translations one might make judiciously. I say judiciously for two reasons. One is the matter of criminality. It is selfish, and much more, to remove the rarer plants, although reasonably, now and then, one may take a few seeds, if the plant, where it does occur, is plentiful rather than isolated in its rarity. There is something especially despicable about gardeners who purloin the rarer alpines from Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Northern England. Gardeners who steal from other gardeners can be forgiven much more easily.

The other reason for being judicious in translation is that some wild species, which are after all at home in English soils, are so comfortable and so prolific once they have been put in.

Rosebay willow-herb extends itself like a disease. So does woodruff, for all its gleam of purity, and so do a good many others. I am suffering at present from the folly of admitting



"GLOBEFLOWER REMINDS ME OF BUTTER-YELLOW PLATOONS IN THE SMALL LIMESTONE VALLEYS OF THE WEST RIDING"

the ordinary yellow toad-flax, which creeps abominably around the flower-bed, and perhaps was never worth its place to begin with. Still, there are some plants I would not be without, whatever their habits. One of them is tansy, delightful for its yellow buttons and the aroma of its leaves when they are crushed. Indeed, there is a case for growing a number of odd plants which must be anathema to gardeners interested only in colour and show. Wormwood is surely worth inclusion for its personality as well as for the grey and the scent of its foliage; and by contrast I do not dislike a plant or two of the common houndstongue (a biennial) simply because its leaves smell so exactly and surprisingly of mouse. For three or four reasons I have grown alexanders. The whole plant shines in the sun. Its shining stems and leaves, its height, its greenery-yallery flowers are not without attraction. And the plant has its own rather sad history. It had been banished from the garden. For hundreds of years it was grown as a vegetable. De Candolle, in his *Origin of Cultivated Plants*, says that it was one of the vegetables which Charlemagne ordered to be sown on his farms.

Peculiarities apart, there are several English plants for which I would suggest a trial to gardeners who have never attempted to grow them. I notice bistort now and then in the catalogues. Anyone who has seen a meadow full of bistort in the mountains (though it is not confined to high ground) will have liked its colour and character. The greater celandine—it is not fair to call this plant a weed—looks much better in the garden than on a hedge bank at the entrance to the village. It is perennial, seeds itself freely, and is quite easy to control and not so familiar that one cannot look with pleasure on its pinnate leaves and its compact bushiness. What was exquisite enough for Dürer to paint should be exquisite enough for gardeners to look at.

Dipsacus pilosus, sometimes called shepherd's rod, is the less common of the native



"IF I SEE DRYAS OCTOPETALA I THINK OF IT ON THE LIMESTONES OF BURREN WITHIN SIGHT OF THE ISLAND OF ARRAN"

teasels, a biennial which likes moisture, grows tall, has leaves of a peculiar shape, and flowers which are white and droop a little, or bend over, at the end of their long peduncles. I would not be above planting the ordinary teasel as well. So far as cranesbills are concerned, I do not think myself that the meadow cranesbill, at least in its bluey-purple common form, is worth growing. The colour is unpleasant. But I delight in the tiny *Geranium lucidum*, with the most delicately pink minute flowers, and I give way to herb-robert, no matter how common it is. In the wild it lives so thickly with other plants that its charms are too often invisible; when grown in the open its stems and leaves turn red. The hairs on the stems are silvery against the red and shine in the sunlight. Moreover as a shallow-rooted annual, it does not easily get out of hand. If herb-robert were not so common and had not so enormous a range, it would be one of the treasured beauties of temperate gardening.

Campion, the double purple-red variety recommended by Robinson, as well as a white form, frequently appears, and is worth transplanting and growing from seed (it is biennial). The species of restarrow now recognised as *Ononis erecta* might be worth

trying. Sainfoin, too, has striped flowers of a most unusual beauty, like the striped material of summer frocks. I am chary about thistles, but I have always wanted to grow the melancholy thistle (*Carduus heterophyllus*)—melancholy because the single flowers each droop, at any rate in bud, on their curving peduncles. The plant is not prickly. It belongs to the mountains and is one of the strong notes, for example, of the limestone around Ingleborough. Others that I fancy are herb paris, for its most peculiar form, the bog asphodel, woad (if it can be called a wild plant), and the English sages, quiet as they are beside the more noble *Salvias* of cultivation. Also the yellowwort, which is an annual and ought not to be difficult to manage in chalky gardens.

I have left one special plant to the last. I grow a good many of the *Scrophulariaceae*, but I suppose the nearest grown in its appearance to a native figwort is *Phygelius capensis* from South Africa. It is a beauty. But most of the natives—all the true natives—are extremely ugly. Many will know one of them best of all for the way trout flies catch in its dry stems—on the opposite bank. But what about the vernal figwort—*Scrophularia vernalis*—yellow flowered with a good yellow, erect and with none of the bullying toughness of its fellows? Presumably it escaped from gardens: it is naturalised rather than a true wild species. But if it escaped, it is worth putting back. Here and there it occurs, from Cornwall well up into Scotland. I saw it first years ago on the walls of an old garden in Devon and was much taken with its appearance.

If this figwort is an alien, so many other aliens are always sidling into the country even without the aid of gardeners. Some get a hold, some get crowded out every quickly. Among them all, around the docks and elsewhere there must be several with some claim of entry into the flower-bed. Expeditions round the corner to the ballast heap can be rewarding as well as expeditions to the Himalayas and the Chinese mountains.

THE CARAVAN KITTENS

PART of the joy of living in a caravan or tent is that one never knows what is going to happen next. One day we found a tiny black kitten at the bottom of the caravan steps, pleading piteously to be admitted. We could not resist the temptation. It was a wintry day, with a grey sky and a biting east wind. Her large blue-green eyes melted our hearts. We took her in and gave her some goats' milk, which she lapped up as quickly as her small, red, inexperienced tongue would allow. She could not have been more than six weeks old.

Where had she come from? She appeared to have been a caravan dweller, for, having finished her milk, she jumped on the locker near the fire, and after a bout of purring, curled herself up and went to sleep. She had surely been in a caravan before. Enquiries in the village were barren; no one had lost a kitten. We could only conclude she had been left behind by a band of gypsies, who had departed hurriedly from the near-by green the day before.

So Sooty stayed with us. She soon became an expert mouser, spending most of her time in the near-by farm buildings, gorging herself with young and tender mice. In a few months' time she produced three kittens, quite unexpectedly. Our first impulse was to drown them. But when we saw the maternal pride in Sooty's eyes, and watched the three tiny black creatures nestling to her for milk, the sentence was reduced to "removal to barn."

So to the barn I took them, to a nice snug bed of hay, out of all draughts, where Sooty would be on the spot for catching mice. She did

not approve of this, however, and chose the hour of midnight to carry them one by one to our bed in a tent where we were then sleeping. She deposited them between my wife and myself and, with a mighty purring, curled herself round them and went to sleep. Kittens in the bed are all right as long as they keep still, which they did for a while. But we gave way to Sooty night after night, until her family were big enough to move about. It was then that our world was upheaved. It was then that I realised how weak we had been at the start. How I regretted it, for cats are nocturnal creatures. When men and women sleep, cats are wide awake, oh! terribly wide awake.

As the distant church clock struck 12, Sooty would disentangle herself from her kittens, utter a soft purr of good-bye, and go forth into the night to hunt mice, leaving the kittens in our charge, for care and entertainment.

After the departure of their mother, they would confer at the bottom of the bed. Usually they were not long in coming to a decision. Four times out of five they favoured a game of "hunting noses," and nearly always their objective was my nose, not my wife's. Slowly they would creep towards my face, negotiating the hills and valleys of the bed with utmost stealth, till they were within a foot of my face. Here they would tense themselves and suddenly spring upon their prey—the shining protrusion on my face. There then followed a perfect whirlwind of kittens on my head till my wife caught them and put them under the bedclothes, where, she wrongly presumed, they

By RICHARD LEIGHTON

would go to sleep. Not they. Slowly but surely they would crawl down to the bottom of the bed, where they attacked our toes with the greatest ferocity, relaxing only when their mother appeared with a mouse and chased it all over the bed. That was the signal for a midnight feast, which, thank heaven, was followed by a few minutes' sleep, while their mother went on another hunting expedition.

These delightful games of hunting noses and stalking toes allowed us about five minutes' sleep each night. One day I carried out my oft-repeated threat and took them back to the barn. There they stayed all day, as good as gold. At night, however, we were just falling off into a well-earned sleep when Sooty marched her band of hooligans straight on to my pillow, one inch from their sworn enemy, my nose. How they enjoyed it. When they had finished with my nose they waged war on our toes. About every hour Sooty brought them a mouse, which they devoured with gusto near my wife's face, filling her with terror.

But sleeplessness drives people to desperation. Next day I made a disused pigsty cat-proof. It occupied several hours with hammer, nails and bits of wood to do this, but it was worth it. That evening I carried Sooty and her kittens to their new sleeping quarters; and as they looked up at me from their box of hay, I knew what they were thinking about—human noses. Sleep came to us that night for about fourteen hours. Occasionally we heard the distant requests of Sooty to have her kittens brought back. But we were adamant.

THE HOUSE OF THE SUN

Written and Illustrated by GUY PRIEST

CROWNING a bare hilltop some five miles to the north-west of Londonderry city stands the oldest and most interesting monument in the whole of the ancient province of Ulster. Reputedly more than a thousand years before the Christian era men toiled up that hillside, carrying blocks of local schist stone, interspersed with a few of quartz and gneiss and granite, and raised the walls of a cashel, and outside built three encircling ramparts that remain to this day as low mounds in the turf much like the walls of Old Sarum. And down the many centuries since that dim and distant age the fort has endured, through storm and tempest, to witness the varied fortunes of man, bloody conflict, and the changing face of the land around and below.

No one knows who built the Grianan of Aileach, which means the House of the Sun, but throughout the turbulent early history of Ireland it was a royal palace. Ptolemy, the Greek geographer, writing in the second century, makes mention of it, and marks it on his map of the country; and there is a tradition that three centuries later St. Patrick converted to Christianity and baptised King Eoghan—after whom Inishowen and Tyrone are named—in the well situated between the ramparts on the southern side of the fort.

Eoghan, or Owen, was a son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who was *ardri*, or king, of Meath in the 4th century, with his palace at Tara. During and after his reign there was a constant struggle between the Gaelic kingdoms of Ulster and Meath, known as the northern Uí Neill and the southern Uí Neill, for the *ardri*-ship to embrace the two. Finally this was concluded in a compromise by which each branch was to hold the office alternately. But this in turn came to an end with the invasion of the Vikings.



RUINS OF THE GRIANAN OF AILEACH (HOUSE OF THE SUN), AN IRISH ROYAL PALACE SOME 2,000 YEARS OLD, CROWNING A HILL NEAR LONDONDERRY

Aileach remained a royal residence until some three and a half decades after William of Normandy landed in Britain; then, in 1101, it was partially demolished by Muircheartach O'Briain, King of Munster. It is recorded that after the battle and the destruction of the fort

the king commanded that his men should carry away a stone in each of their provision sacks. This incident is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters—a record compiled in the 17th century relating the history of Ireland from earliest times:



"SEVEN HUNDRED FEET BELOW THE BROAD WATERS OF LOUGH SWILLY SPREAD AWAY NORTHWARDS"



INSIDE THE RAMPARTS OF THE PALACE. The walls are built in three tiers, and flights of stone steps provide access from one to another

I never heard of billeting grit-stones
Though I heard of billeting companies,
Until Aileach's stones were billeted
On the horses of the King of the West.
For more than seven centuries after this
the fort remained in its ruined state, until in
1874-78 it was restored to its original form by
Dr. Bernard, of Londonderry, an archaeological
scholar of great learning and tireless energy.
This work was most carefully carried out, and a
line of tar on the masonry left to distinguish the
original wall from the replaced stonework. The
winds of more than twenty centuries, sweeping
in from the Atlantic, have poured over that fort
on' the hilltop, and as one stands on its walls
to-day under the same sun, breathing the same
heather-scented air, the present slips away and
one feels back through the past down those dim
ages of recorded history and beyond.

I first visited Greenan, as it is known
locally, one evening after sunset, when the
whole landscape lay hushed and shadowed in
that purple gloom which steals through the
valleys as night comes to the west. I had set
out by car from Derry, and presently, quitting
the main highway, I followed a narrow half-
forgotten road winding away into the hills. The
surface was rough and muddy, scarcely wider
than a box car; skits of autumn rain drove
through the leaf-shedding trees and thorns that
marked its course.

At a fork of the road unmarked on my map
I hesitated and took the wrong turning, which
brought me to a farmstead with a reel of turf-
smoke above its low roof and a half-door that
opened to my knock. A spatter of hail faced
the woman who stood there, with her red-gold
hair of startling lustre tangled about her
shoulders and lighting her Nordic features like
the flame-glow from the west in the lough
below. "It would be the Greenan I was seeking?" Then I must return to the fork-way and
follow the bohereen up the bray. I would see
the castle away on the hill above.

I was aware of the scrutiny of two pairs of
eyes beneath unruly masses of vivid hair above
the edge of the half-door; several other children
were playing in the turf-gloom of the room
beyond; two dogs watched me suspiciously from
the mud of the yard. With a strange feeling
that I had slipped back several centuries, I
thanked her, turned the car and sped away.

The road surface deteriorated rapidly, and
very soon the car wheels were guided by cart
ruts with grass between. In low gear we climbed
up, up, up above the valley with its enclosed
fields into the unfenced, almost treeless uplands
among heather and bog and sere. Here and
there arose the tumbledown form of a ruined
cottage, its grey walls open to the sky.

Foyle—Scalp Mountain, Eskaheen, Crockglass
and the rest mantled with snow. Another hundred
feet and the grey gaunt form of the cashel
loomed suddenly above me on my left hand.

On the summit of the hill, crowned by the
circular fort, the view is unrestricted over
Donegal, Derry and Tyrone; field and wood and
mountain spread away until the eye shrinks
from the effort of identification. The sky was
now clearing, but the wind continued to pour in
from the sea and its sibilance among the heather
was the only sound. As the light faded the
mountains grew darker and more sinister; now
the lough was steel grey, holding here and there
a silver bay or inlet untroubled by the wind.
Far way down the valley of the Foyle the lights
of Strabane shook and glittered like embers
glimmering in the wind. A scaup-duck flighting
from the salt marsh below harshly repeated its
name; somewhere a grouse called among the
heather; the rest was silence, an ageless quietude
that seemed to have endured from the days of
St. Patrick.

Within the fort with walls seventeen feet
high and more than two yards thick the grass
was still and the silence complete. Inside the
walls are built in three tiers, flights of stone
steps providing access from one to another, and
a man steps out a hundred paces in circling the
outer one.

It is a belief common in Donegal that
it will bring luck if you walk round a circular
monument in a clockwise, or sunwise, direction.
And standing on the north-western rampart,
watching the last traces of day drain away
into the ocean, I wondered about the origin of
such superstitions, dating back, perhaps, to the
pagan times when this sun temple was first
raised by prehistoric man. And in that moment
my mind spanned the centuries separating that
era from the present, during which the sun had
risen from beyond the Sperrin Mountains how
many thousand thousand times, shining down
on this place, to sink away and plunge into the
Atlantic? And, as to Richard Jefferies on his
beloved Liddington Hill in Wiltshire, it seemed
to me that such a space in time was but an
instant, and that to these grey stones past and
present and future were one.

Was it merely imagination or a trick of the
approaching night that in the silence I felt I
was not alone in that cashel—that the walls
were lined with sturdy warriors speaking a
tongue heard to-day only in the remotest parts
of the West?

My footfalls made no sound on the grass as
I passed through the massive gateway and fol-
lowed the path past St. Patrick's well, leaving
the dark fort to its memories and to the stars
shining serenely over the hilltop.



"A WIND-RIVEN SYCAMORE STANDING SENTINEL OVER A DERELICT FARM-HOUSE"

THE CHATEAU OF LA VERRERIE

By GERTRUDE STIRLING OF KIPPENDAVIE

An unfamiliar chapter of Scottish history links this French château with the House of Stuart from 1422 till 1672, after which it became the home of Louise de Keroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth, and of the Dukes of Richmond and Gordon

THÉ recent death of the Marquis de Vogué at La Verrerie, Oizon, in the department of Cher, recalls to mind the long connection of that lovely château—"cette maison assise à l'ombre des forêts"—and the neighbouring château of Aubigny and their ownership by the royal family of Stuart from 1422 until 1672; indeed, collaterally, till 1842. When the male line ended, the link with the Stuarts continued through the Duchess of Portsmouth, who died there in 1733, and her son, created Duke of Richmond. The châteaux of La Verrerie and Aubigny had been made over to her and her heirs in reward for her services to Louis XIV at the court of Charles II.

The first of the Stuarts to offer his sword and services to France was Sir John Stuart of Darnley. It was after the loss of the town of Baugé, where the Dauphin had his first success against the English, that the badge of the Constable was given to John Stuart of Darnley, who was made Seigneur of Concessault and Aubigny, with letters patent issued in 1422 and 1423.

In recognition of the signal and important services rendered by him as Constable of the Scottish army in France, he was allowed a monthly sum of 1,000 livres for the maintenance of his Scottish men at arms and was induced to enter permanently into the service of France. Sir John Stuart's men were first formed into a bodyguard for Charles VII, which developed afterwards into the two famous companies of the Scottish archers of the King's bodyguard and the Scotsmen at arms. These Scottish archers of the Guard were a very highly privileged corps; they took precedence and their captain bore the title of the first Captain of the Guard. He had the right to stand nearest to the King at a coronation, and received the royal robes as a perquisite, and on the death of the sovereign he had the right to carry the monarch's coffin to the grave. Fleuranges describes the Company of the Scots Guards as "*tous habillez comme roys, princes et empereurs.*"

In 1427 Charles VII sent an embassy to Scotland, of which Sir John Stuart, Sire d'Aubigny, captain of the Scots in the French service, was a member, to ask for a renewal of the "auld

alliance" to be ratified by the marriage of the Dauphin, aged five, to Princess Margaret of Scotland, then rising three, with the promise of a queen's jointure if she came to the throne.

Before being killed at the Battle of the Herring in the following year, 1428, Sir John had been given the signal honour of quartering the lilies of France upon his shield. "*Avant Dernlie,*" the original war cry of the main line of the Darnley family, was probably adopted as his motto by Sir John when fighting in France in aid of Charles VII. When war cries fell into disuse, it became the custom for families to place them as mottoes on their coat of arms.

This Sir John Stuart founded a famous fighting house which remained in France, living at their châteaux of Aubigny and La Verrerie, but keeping in close touch with Scotland. They were naturalised in France and became vassals of the French crown.

It was the grandson of Sir John Stuart, Béraud Stuart, 3rd Seigneur d'Aubigny, who became the great captain of the Franco-Italian wars. He was known as the Father of War and his fame spread throughout Europe.

Béraud Stuart lived and died respected and loved by all who knew him: "*bon chevalier et sage, honorable et bon.*" In 1493 he was made Captain of the Scottish archers of the Guard; he lived in great state at the Château of La

Verrerie on his retirement with a pension from the king and a guard of fifty soldiers. He was sent by Louis XII on an Embassy to Henry VIII in 1508, but he died soon after and Dunbar lamented him in stately verse.

It was Béraud who added the chapel to the château of La Verrerie, which was built about the end of the 15th century as a residence for the Seigneurie of the Stuarts.

Its chief feature is the very unusual Renaissance colonnade of nine arches, the pillars of which are decorated with the Stuart buckles and on the walls of this *galerie* are carved many of the mottoes of the old Scotsmen at arms: "*I byd my tym,*" "*Gordon vit en espérance,*" "*J'ayme Jacquelyne,*" "*Ayez entre nous.*" Cunningham and the eternal lover voices his plaint:

*Cent mille fois j'ai été envyeulx
Vous esloigner et foyr en tous leyeulx
Cuyant ouster ma grand douleur mortelle
Mays je n'ai pu avoîr puissance telle
Car je vous ay painte devant mes yeulx.*

And I fancy it is the lady in question who replies below: "*Jésus est mon amour.*"

The château was completed by Robert, the great nephew of Béraud. He was the great friend of the Chevalier Bayard, who wrote of him as "his great companion and perfect friend, the Seigneur d'Aubigny: he was known for his courteous manners, smiling face and pleasant words." When Louis XII married Mary Tudor, the sister of Henry VIII, in 1514, Robert d'Aubigny was one of those present at her marriage; he rode at the head of the archer guard when the young queen entered Paris. He was made a Marshal of France by François I; the Marshals of France were known as the *cousins du Roi*. Robert was succeeded by his great nephew John Stuart, who married in 1542 the half sister of the Maréchale d'Aubigny, Anne de la Quenelle, who left a will dated 1579, which throws a light on the state kept up at La Verrerie. "*Testament de Dame Anne de la Quenelle, widow of the Chevalier Seigneur d'Aubigny, written and witnessed in the wardrobe of her bedchamber, who, considering that the days of every human being are short, and that she must depart from this mortal world to*



THE GATEWAY TO THE CHATEAU



GATEWAY AND CHAPEL SEEN ACROSS THE COURTYARD, FROM THE COLONNADE



LA VERRERIE FROM ACROSS THE LAKE

the other, not knowing the time nor the manner . . . desires that her body shall be buried in the choir of the said Church of Aubigny, near the grave of her husband, her heart in the Church of the said Oizon, before the great altar, her entrails in the great cemetery of Aubigny at the foot of the Cross." There was to be no more pomp or expense than for a simple person, torches and tapers of one pound each to be borne by the poor. Various endowments follow: to the Church of Aubigny her mantle of black velvet to make a cope; all her mantles, petticoats, shoes and stockings not of silk to Sieur Esmé Stuart; to the Governess of her grandchildren her furred nightgown. . . .

Legacies were left to the cook, gardener of the said gardens of La Verrerie, to the porter of the castle, the daughter of the Scotch shoemaker, her housemaid, kitchenmaid, the swineherd, her esquier and maître d'hôtel. To Henriette Stuart, her half-sister and the wife of her husband's great nephew and heir, her rings, 2,000 sols, her chaplets, trinkets of gold, her nouaille in which is the picture of her late father and mother, her two silver spoons, her sets of beads. Dots were left to the poor girls of Oizon and the neighbouring villages, and sums of money to various widows of her former servants.

Robert was succeeded by Sir John Stuart. There is a letter from his brother, the Earl of Lennox, dated 1535: "To our dearest brodyr, Sir John Steward, Capitan of the Gard." John was succeeded in the lordship of Aubigny by his son Esme Stuart, 6th Seigneur d'Aubigny. He was the nephew of Darnley's father, the Regent Lennox. He was Governor of Avignon. This Esme Stuart, returning from France to Scotland in 1579, became Earl of Lennox on the resignation of his uncle,

and was afterwards created Duke of Lennox by James I.

George Lord d'Aubigny, the next in succession, was killed fighting for King Charles I at Edgehill. In Miss C. V. Wedgwood's *Velvet Studies* we have an amusing glimpse of his younger brother, Ludovic, Lord d'Albenay, described as "the King's cousin." He was sought by the English Quaker prisoners at Malta as an intermediary. "This gentleman Ludovic Stuart was a cadet of the Royal family and had been brought up in France where he had taken orders and become a Canon of Notre

Dame. Lord Stuart had gracious manners and a not unkindly heart." The Quakers who had been trying to convert the Maltese found him "a well-tempered man . . . notwithstanding he was a Priest in Orders belonging to the Romish Church." Lord d'Aubigny, in his courtier priest's rich lodging received their thanks. "Good Women," said he, "for what service or kindness I have done you, all that I shall desire of you is that when you pray to God, you will remember me in your prayers."

In spite of his priestly office, he had quietly assumed the title of his elder brother, George Lord d'Aubigny, killed at Edgehill. Since George left a volatile widow and a son, the family thought poorly of Ludovic's conduct, but the subsequent accession of the real Lord d'Aubigny to the dukedom of Richmond so to speak evened out the honours. When Ludovic, Lord d'Aubigny, died the title and lands went to this nephew, Charles Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox. He made a runaway match with Frances Stewart, a little *protégée*, "the prettiest girl in the world," sent to Charles II by his sister "Minette." For Charles it was the commencement of a long and, though he often wished

it otherwise, a virtuous friendship. Arthur Bryant describes the Duke of Richmond as a "heavy, drunken, stupid cousin who was Charles' pet aversion." He died in 1672, without children, and so ended this branch of the Stuart family, which had kept up the highest political and territorial connections in France, England and Scotland from 1422 till 1672. The line of the Stuarts, Seigneurs of Aubigny, had died out.

It was then that Charles II tried to persuade Louis XIV that the lands and titles together with a seat in the French House of Peers should pass to him as head of the

THE EARLY RENAISSANCE COLONNADE OR GALERIE. On the walls are many Scottish inscriptions, such as *Gordon vit en espérance*

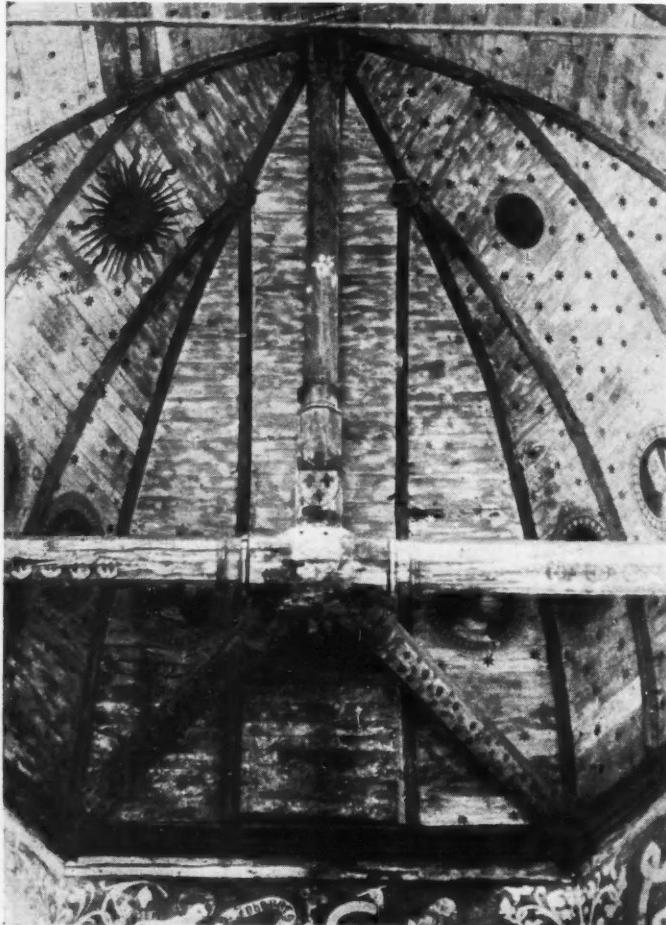
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ONE OF THE COLUMNS OF THE GALERIE, CARVED WITH THE STUART BUCKLE



THE PAINTED WOODEN ROOF OF THE CHAPEL

Stuarts, but Louis XIV declared that he had had enough of English kings as owners of land in France. However, he granted them to Louise de Keroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth, as a reward for her services to France at the English court, with reversion to her son by Charles II who had been made Duke of Richmond. In 1830 an interesting discovery was made. It was legally proved and certified that the Act of 1422 giving Aubigny to John Stuart contained "aucune condition de retour" so that Charles II had the right of disposing of it himself as much as he had of the other lands and titles that the last Duke of Richmond left him, and there was no necessity for asking Louis XIV to bestow it on Louise.

Louise de Keroualle, called by the London crowds the French Madam, was only thirty at the time of Charles II's death, but, feeling too great a lady to play second fiddle at either the English or French courts, she retired to her French possessions, living for 49 years in retirement—in winter at the little town of Aubigny when the roads were impassable, playing at cards for small stakes with the half-pay officers, and passing the summers at her château of La Verrerie, where pictures and letters of hers still exist.

Her pension from the French court fell into arrears; she was caught in the crash of Law's speculations, and she knew hard times and had to travel to Paris to use her influence to get her debts paid. She kept up great state at La Verrerie and was served by pages on bended knee. At the death of her son she gave herself up to religion and good works,



LOUISE DE KEROUALLE, DUCHESS OF PORTSMOUTH.
A portrait still at La Verrerie

founding the convent of the *Religieuses Hospitalières*. In 1718 St. Simon wrote of her, "Elle était fort vieille, très convertie et pénitente—très mal dans ses affaires."

Voltaire, who saw her when she was seventy, described her as still surprisingly beautiful, "avec une figure noble et agréable que les années n'avaient point flétrie." In March, 1732, she entertained for a week at Aubigny two young English travellers, one of whom wrote to the Duke of Richmond "we found ye good old lady you described her to be"; and he goes on to say, "She was very good and obliging and made us very happy for a week."

At the age of 84 she was at Richmond, and George Selwyn, who saw her there, says she was possessed of many charms. When at 85 she died at her house in the Rue des Saints Pères in Paris, she had retained all her faculties to the last as well as remains of her great beauty.

At Goodwood House there are many of her letters to her son, who treated her badly, and to her grandson, the second Duke of Richmond, who was more responsive.

The Dukes of Richmond remained in possession of the château of La Verrerie until 1842, hunting in the great forests where the wild boar roam to this day, and glimpses of their life come back to us in the old letters. In that year the Dukes of Richmond and Aubigny finally parted with their French property, when it was sold to the Marquis de Vogué. His grandson was President of the Suez Canal, head of the Agricultural Society in France and President of "France Grande Bretagne." He respected all the old traditions at La Verrerie, his tenants remained loyal and faithful, and he died a year ago, loved and regretted by all who knew him, as testified by the deeply appreciative notice in *The Times*.

Photographs by Robert Brusseau, Aubigny.

A CAUSERIE ON BRIDGE

PREPARED FUTILITY

IN the schools that attach exaggerated importance to the theory of reverse bidding, the most ludicrous results often follow from its tie-up with the principle of preparation.

This last principle is too well known to need elaboration. It means, in effect, that if you have a choice of opening bids, you should select the call over which partner's probable response is least likely to cause embarrassment on the next round. In other words, you should have a sound rebid; you are prepared for any call that partner may make.

The scientific player is thus in difficulties with this type of hand:

♦ Q 10 6 3 ♠ A Q J 8 4 ♦ K 6 ♣ 9 5

If it is opened with a natural bid of One Heart, obviously a reverse of Two Spades cannot be made on the next round; the Hearts are rebid instead. It may seem queer that anyone should want to show these Spades. The answer is that in pseudo-scientific circles the suppression of a four-card major, biddable or unbiddable, is a major crime; a player's duty is to "show what he's got."

The "solution," therefore, is to open this hand with One Spade. The Hearts can then be shown on the second round, and responder can give preference for the first suit at the level of Two.

Needless to say, in all cases where responder's holding in Spades and Hearts is approximately equal, opener will get preference in the suit that he does not prefer.

The following hand shows the lengths to which these theories can be carried:

WEST ♠ J 7 5 2	EAST ♠ 10 3
♥ A K J 8 4	♥ Q 9 6
♦ 9 6	♦ A 7 4 3
♣ K 2	♣ Q 8 6 4

Dealer, West. Vulnerability immaterial.

Assuming no interference from the opponents, can there be any other auction than One Heart—Two Hearts?

Held by a couple of scientists, using all the modern contraptions that threatened to make the game a nightmare in the first post-war years, this hand has to be played in a contract of Two Spades. There is no alternative without breaking the chains of the system. And here is the reason why:

(a) West must open One Spade. Any four-card suit is considered biddable; if he opens One Heart and rebids Two Hearts, he denies holding four Spades.

(b) East responds Two Clubs. The seemingly obvious bid of One No-Trump is rejected, as this denies a point count of more than 7.

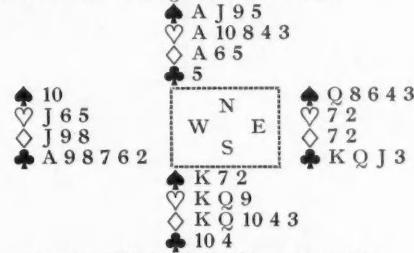
(c) West—Two Hearts.

(d) East—Two Spades. No other bid is available. Two No-Trumps would show a minimum or 10 points. Three Diamonds or Three Clubs are out of the question. A raise to Three Hearts would show four trumps. But—East must bid something.

He is not allowed to pass, for West has changed the suit, and any change of suit is forcing. There is only one way out—a "false preference" of Two Spades. West passes with his minimum, and there the hand is played.

Believe it or not, players with international aspirations used to bid that way.

For the *locus classicus* of reverse mania, we have to go back to the 1946 Camrose Trophy match between England and Wales:



Dealer, West. Both sides vulnerable.

BIDDING—ROOM 1

West	North	East	South
No bid	1 Spade	No bid	2 Diamonds
No bid	2 Hearts	No bid	3 Spades
No bid	4 Spades	No bid	No bid
No bid			

King of Clubs led. North made 6 tricks.

BIDDING—ROOM 2

No bid	1 Spade	No bid	2 Diamonds
No bid	2 Hearts	No bid	3 Clubs
Double	3 Diamonds	No bid	4 Diamonds
No bid	5 Diamonds	No bid	No bid
No bid			

Ten of Spades led. South made 13 tricks.

The English players, East-West in Room 1 and North-South in Room 2, thus gained 400 points in one room and 640 in the other. They deserved to lose 750 after missing the lay-down slam in Room 2.

It may well be imagined that this hand caused a certain amount of controversy.

By M. HARRISON-GRAY

The Welsh North in Room 1 was taken to task for not making a cheap and constructive bid of Four Diamonds over Three Spades. South could then show his excellent fit in North's second suit with a slam invitation of Five Hearts, over which North would presumably bid a grateful Six Hearts.

It was less easy to pin-point the blame in Room 2, for the English pair were playing a system that few laymen could claim to understand. Apparently South was unable to "limit" his hand when North bid Two Hearts; a jump preference of Three Spades would be an underbid, and Four Spades would show four trumps. But with this pair any change of suit was forcing, so South fell back on a waiting bid of Three Clubs. North naturally bid Three Diamonds; up to this point everything was going swimmingly. But now the exchanges became uncommunicative, to put it mildly. Personally, if I were North, I should have something to say to a partner who declined to support at least one of my major suits. Perhaps the bid of Three Clubs had some esoteric meaning—I wouldn't know.

But how easy it would have been to reach the odds-on slam, or at least a makeable game in a major, if North had opened with his natural bid of One Heart!

A possible sequence would be : One Heart—Two Diamonds; Three Diamonds—Three Hearts; Three Spades—Five Hearts; Six Hearts. North makes a mild slam try with his Three Spades, which shows his 5-4-3-1 distribution; South's Five Hearts is a slam acceptance, obviously denying the Ace of Clubs but suggesting good values elsewhere.

Alternatively, this would meet the case : One Heart—Two Diamonds; Two Spades—Five Hearts; Six Hearts. Over the reverse of Two Spades, justified in spite of what the scientists may say by the fit in Diamonds, South cannot bid less than Five Hearts with his point count of 13 and support for both majors. North bids Six on the strength of his three Aces and singleton Club.

It is pathetic to reflect that in the actual match neither international North player was able to convey to his partner the all-important information that he had more Hearts than Spades. "My hand was not good enough to reverse on," was their plea : "therefore I must open One Spade." And nearly all the pundits of the day agreed with them !

THE DIVERSIONS OF WORPLESDON

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

SOME mistakes are irreparable. In 1932 I was so stupid as to have a drowning cold and so be in bed when I ought to have been at Worplesdon. Were it not for that one blot in my copy-book I could boast of having been at the Mixed Foursomes, either as player or spectator, every year since they were first played in 1921. My experience, if not peculiar, is at least extensive, and speaking from it I do not remember a pleasanter tournament than that of 1949. It had the same delightfully immutable character (save for the sad absence of Lady Heathcoat-Amory) with many of the old familiar faces as well as some new ones. Even the downpour of rain on the second day awakened in elder breasts sentimental memories of the time when it invariably rained, so that on one occasion I ran through my own not inconsiderable wardrobe and had to play the final in my host's knickerbockers. The course was in beautiful order, the lunch was admirable, and in short it was "all very capital."

There was indeed one change, namely that the final was one of 18 holes instead of 36. For myself I think this an improvement. A 36-hole match is perhaps a little severe and serious for what is essentially a festival of friendship, and it has, moreover, too often in the past resulted in a hollow victory for one side. The spectators

are much more likely to get their money's worth of agony and thrills out of the shorter final.

The play seems to get better and better. It is true that the most eminent of the men did not occasionally disdain to crash into the woods, which was cheering; and I believe, though I was never so ghoulily fortunate as to see it, that

A LEGACY OF LOVE FOR RICHARD NOËL

*Y*OU were not born for lust, eternal child.—
Your lover's eyes are in the wide-set stars,
His arms are rock to bear your weakness up
When oceans fling their force against those bars
Of bone that cannot house your soaring soul.
Grieve not though man forsake you, faint, and
fail—

*Y*ou are a part of the embracing Whole
As every globe of random-seeming hail
Is seeded from an elemental cold,
As forests teem within an acorn's hold.

*L*ife takes; give back till bankrupt you are sent
A legacy of love too vast to spend
Without a greater strength, a spur to lend
Your spirit fleetness for the last ascent.

PHOEBE HESKETH.

one or two distinguished ladies went into the pond at the 10th. But the general standard of the golf was unquestionably high. Once upon a time there used to be a great division of opinion as to whether the ladies should drive at the odd or the even holes. A good many of them were not long enough to tackle the drive at the 4th, that one-shot hole below the terrace so ideal for the lazier of spectators, and even the 16th was a severe test of their powers. Now they bang the ball up to the 4th with their spoons and an enviable accuracy, and take irons to the 16th.

In one or two cases, notably that of the Marrs, who reached the semi-final, the man took the even holes, but generally speaking it was the other way and the ladies may be said to have ended the argument once and for all. They seem to me fearfully and wonderfully straight with their wooden clubs.

If I might make any general criticism of the play I should say, greatly daring perhaps, that it had grown rather too slow. I did think that in some cases intensive study of the line on the green, to say nothing of a number of preliminary trials with the putter, had gone at least far enough; so had the study of the surrounding scenery through the green. I felt inclined now and then to say, as Bob Sawyer

did to the old lady at Bristol, "Oh, devil take the laburnum tree, ma'am! Get on a little faster; put a little more steam on, ma'am pray." The same remark applied to some of the men, but perhaps it is only the natural impatience of the spectator that makes me break out in this manner. Yet even golf can be too solemn.

I suppose that the general expectation beforehand was that Miss Stephens and Crawley would win and win they did. They had two near things, being taken to the last green by Miss Bisgood and McCready and by the Becks, but, save for some inevitably uncomfortable moments, they never really looked like losing and they were unquestionably the strongest pair. Miss Stephens played with astonishing accuracy. Good golf consists largely in doing the same thing over and over again and she has that art to perfection. She keeps on hitting the ball. Her partner in his speech at the prize-giving said that in the course of four days she had made only one bad shot, and that a light-hearted one when they were four up with four to play in the final. This was hardly an exaggeration. Her mistakes are unworthy of the name, for her crookedest shots are so very nearly straight that they very seldom get into any trouble. She has in that respect the gift that was pre-eminently Miss Wethered's. If there was only just a little more of her, and she had the physique of one or two of her predecessors, she would beat the world. Not that

she is short, but she does lack a little of the power that belongs to the greatest golfers. She certainly lacks nothing else. Those who saw the last shot she played in the semi-final against the Becks, a lovely, high, stopping pitch from the left of the green, did not know which to admire most, the almost outrageous boldness of it or the ease and skill with which it was played.

Her partner was, of course, of the greatest help. In every round but one Crawley played very fine golf indeed; his long iron shots were in particular a joy to watch and he has become in his relative old age an admirably smooth putter. He did have one bad round, the semi-final, when he was having some trouble with the grips of his clubs, and then Miss Stephens hauled him through by the scruff of his illustrious neck.

I thought that heroine No. 2 of the tournament was Mrs. Marr, who was, till lately, Miss Peggy Smeeton. She looked a good player last year and now she is beyond question a really good one, hitting the ball with plenty of fire as well as accuracy, and playing all the shots well. It would never be in the least surprising to see her win a championship. She was admirably supported by her husband, and they clung to Mrs. Critchley and Tolley in the semi-final with a fine tenacity.

Mrs. Beck as a heroine may now almost be taken as read; she and her husband are one of the almost sacred institutions of the tournament

and add perceptibly to the gaiety of nations. They had a great chance of beating the ultimate winners in the semi-final, when they were one up with four to play, but a six at the 15th, rather an unlucky one perhaps, was at that moment fatal.

The runners-up faded a little in the final, but till then they had both played very well and all the stories of Tolley's fine golf that had percolated from St. Andrews were fully borne out. There are always "ifs and ans," but they certainly did miss a great chance at the 5th hole in the final when they took three putts from no very great range. They ought then to have been two up, and two up in an 18-hole match is a truly valuable lead. In the end that match was a disappointment, and I think for real blood-thirsty interest and a general feeling of tenseness the match of the tournament came on the second afternoon in sheets of rain, when the ultimate winners beat Miss Bisgood and McCready at the last hole. That was the real thing with a vengeance.

Miss Donald and Keith Barlow were a pair I was rash enough to "tip" and they failed me, but they showed what they could do in the Consolation Stakes against Bogey when they went round in the splendid score of 72. There are many more players who might be mentioned, but my space has run out. May Worplesdon flourish for ever and may I be there to see it yet a few more times!

CAPERCAILZIES TAME AND FIERCE

By SETON GORDON

THE accompanying photograph of a capercailzie was taken on the side of the main road between Fort William and Kingussie. My wife and I were driving along the shore of Loch Laggan when we saw a capercailzie standing on the road. That itself is an unusual sight, but what followed was still more strange. The bird did not fly off on the car's approach. He (for it was a handsome male) stood calmly on the side of the road. I pulled up thinking that he would naturally fly away immediately when the car came to a stop beside him. He still took not the least interest in us, and we looked at one another from a distance of a few feet. It looked as if he might have received a wing injury from the telegraph wires, and when I left the car, and the capercailzie still did not fly, I concluded that he had lost the power of flight. Yet what happened subsequently made me doubt my theory of injury.

The caper, almost at my feet, began to feed on the under surface of a bracken frond, picking off the spores with his strong bill. He then walked slowly through the bracken and jumped, with wings closed, into an old birch tree, climbing up to a height of perhaps ten feet, when he turned and surveyed me calmly. For a while he stood thus, then, although I had made no movement, he suddenly flew swiftly past me, low over the bracken with swift, easy flight and disappeared from view.

The countryside here is lonely and wild, and there were no houses in sight; otherwise it might be thought that the bird had been hatched from an egg set under a domestic hen.

This curious incident reminded me of the fierce capercailzie cock which terrorised the district of Rothiemurchus in Strathspey about forty years ago. One spring day the local butcher arrived home breathlessly in his horse-drawn "machine," and told his family that he had been attacked while on his rounds by a large and fierce bird which he surmised was an eagle, attracted to him by the smell of the meat in his van. He had beaten off the "eagle" with his whip, but only with considerable difficulty, and was greatly upset by the encounter. The supposed eagle was soon found to be a cock caper, which was extraordinarily bold and pugnacious. It attacked children and showed a nice discrimination in its behaviour towards grown-ups. If a grown-up was a male, the caper contented himself with making rude remarks from the safety of a Scotch fir, but a lady would be attacked without mercy, the bird pecking fiercely at the victim's legs.

The felling of great areas of forest in the



"HE TURNED AND SURVEYED ME CALMLY"

Highlands has restricted the capercailzie in its present haunts, for the bird is never at home except in woodlands, although on occasion it may travel over open country between two forests. The capercailzies which are at present found in Scotland are not truly native birds, for the Highlands race died out rather more than 100 years ago, and fresh blood was introduced from the Continent.

In the Hebrides the bird is unknown, as the following incident will show. A shooting tenant in the island of North Uist on his way to the Outer Hebrides had stayed with a friend on Speyside and had shot a capercailzie. His host had given him the bird, to take with him to his island shooting. When he arrived, and gave the capercailzie to the cook at the lodge, she received

it with respect, even with awe, and a little later came in to the room, to enquire how he would like the "eagle" cooked!

The flesh of the capercailzie is sometimes flavoured strongly with the pine needles on which the bird feeds. It is said that in old days a caper before being cooked was buried in the earth for three days, to rid the meat of its resinous flavour. The same thing was done before a cormorant or shag was eaten.

A friend of mine witnessed recently a thrilling chase, in which a male capercailzie was pursued at tremendous speed by a peregrine falcon. At the last minute the pursued made a spectacular dive into a thick plantation of firs and saved his life.

OPAQUE-WHITE GLASS OF THE 18th AND 19th CENTURIES

By E. M. ELVILLE

THE art of making dense white glass of the appearance of modern china, or of a more translucent variety of the colour of milk, has been known from the earliest times. Egyptian opaque-white glass was found in excavations in the Island of Elephantine and is estimated to date from the 2nd or 1st centuries B.C. This ancient glass was found on analysis to be essentially of the same composition as commercial glass of modern times, but with the addition of an opacifying medium in the form of a small proportion of oxide of tin.

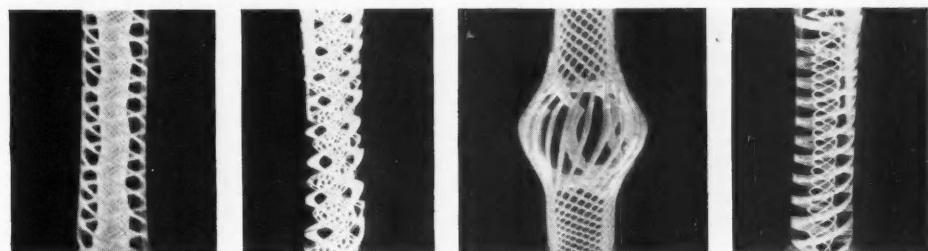
Opaque-white glass was known to the Roman glass-makers who used it as an outer coating in such masterpieces of cameo work as the Portland Vase and the Auldey Vase, now both in the British Museum. Dense white glass was superimposed over a glass of darker colour, and then carved away to leave the figure-subject in the opaque-white glass in high relief. Such specimens gave the inspiration to Josiah Wedgwood for his reproductions in jasper stoneware and to the 19th-century Stourbridge glass-makers, John Northwood and George Woodall.

Following the Roman glass-makers, the Venetians used opaque-white to good effect in their *latticino* and *millefiori* glasses. The former variety in its most intricate and ingenious form consisted in using two cylinders of clear glass, in which threads of opaque-white glass were arranged to run in opposite directions; the two cylinders were then welded together at the furnace mouth so that a fine network pattern was produced. Work of such minute detail and delicacy of finish was eloquent of the extraordinary dexterity and skill of the Venetian craftsman and of his extensive knowledge of the art of making glass.

The manufacture of opaque-white glass later spread to Bohemia. Johann Mathesius wrote in 1562: "formerly the churches had stained windows, but now colourless glass is common in which white threads are drawn in white enamel and which are said to be made in Silesia." Glass of this nature was not unknown in this country at that time, for it will be recalled that the Verzelini Goblet, preserved in the British Museum, and dated 1586, has trailing, consisting of two threads in opaque-white glass, encircling the bowl.

In spite of this early application, however, it was not until the middle of the 18th-century that the English glass-maker made extensive use of opaque-white glass, and it is still a controversial point as to where and when it first occurred. It is agreed, however, that the practice was introduced from the Continent and enjoyed a brief period of fashion during the interval between the Glass Excise Acts of 1745 and 1777, at which later date opaque-white glass was included for the first time in the tax.

Earlier in the same century, the English glass-maker had achieved great success with air-twist decoration, in which fine threads of air were drawn in a variety of patterns into the stems of such vessels as drinking glasses, candlesticks and sweetmeats. Later, he replaced the threads of air with threads of opaque-white glass; that he quickly mastered the technique is shown by the great variety of patterns that remain extant. In the small confine of the stems of drinking glasses, for example, the glass-maker so combined and permuted simple threads of opaque-white glass that nearly 150 distinct varieties are known. Typical specimens are shown in Fig. 1. Opaque-twist glasses, as they are called, have always attracted collectors. The dazzling whiteness of the stems,



1.—TYPES OF OPAQUE-TWIST STEMS OF 18TH-CENTURY DRINKING GLASSES, CIRCA 1760

with their lace-like patterns and the clear lustrous metal of the bowls and feet give them everlasting vitality and freshness.

Vessels formed entirely of opaque-white glass, however, were not made in this country to any extent until later, although they were known on the Continent in the 17th-century. John Greene imported opaque-white glass from the Venetian glass-maker, Morelli, between 1666 and 1673; an item in the form of a vase in imitation of porcelain was among his specifications. Some specimens of enamel-painted pictures on an opaque-white glass ground, tankards and other forms, of Continental origin, are also known. These were all, no doubt, inspired by porcelain, for at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th-centuries much research was carried out in both Germany and France in an attempt to reproduce this material from glass.

The most popular of these were the soda-lime glasses described by Dossie (*Handmaid to the Arts*, 1st Ed. Vol. II. p. 312, 1758) as "much the same as the German glass brought here in porringers, cream-pots and vinegar cruets," and containing bone-ash (calcium phosphate) up to 5 per cent. This proportion of opacifier compares with the batch formulae of Künckel, a famous German research worker in glass, who gave for his *Porcellein-Glas*, sand 60 lb., potash 40 lb. and bone-ash 10 lb.

Although Dossie states that this material was used in a London manufactory as a white ground for enamel painting in dial plates, snuff-boxes, etc., my own analyses of 18th-century snuff-boxes have shown that they consisted of an enamel ground of a lead-silicate base with a high percentage of tin as the opacifier. This composition, as will be seen later, compares with the opaque-white glass used at Bristol.

An early reference to opaque-white glass is given in the *Daily Advertiser*, July 29, 1751: "the greatest curiosities in glass works ever seen,

performed by a woman, who makes upwards of 200 different figures in glass, which imitates china ware, but represents nature more than any other china figures."

Many objects were made from opaque-white glass in various parts of the country towards the close of the 18th century and well into the 19th, but on the whole it cannot be said that the glass itself ever reached a high standard of quality. Even to-day, with advanced technical knowledge of the subject, opaque glasses are among the most troublesome to produce, and it can be readily surmised that the first attempts in this country to master a new technique must have been attended by many disappointments.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the early types of glass varied from dense, stony-white which was really opaque, to a translucent, opalescent glass having the fiery characteristics of the opal when the light was transmitted through it, and a milk-and-water appearance with reflected light. Nevertheless, in spite of the variation in opacity, there was an increasing demand for this type of glass. Keepsake mugs were popular, for sale at country fairs, and rolling pins, figures and many other kinds of fancy glass, such as glass-workers might have devised in their spare time, were other vessels that found a ready market. Many of these were painted in enamel colours and fired, but often they were left unfired, when the painted decoration gradually wore off.

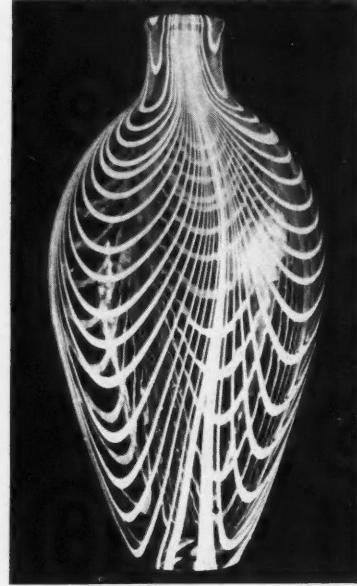
In Bristol, however, quite a distinct kind of opaque glass was made, in addition to many ordinary varieties of coloured glasses. This opaque-white was denser in texture and more creamy in colour than that from other centres, in fact, more like fine Chinese stoneware or porcelain in appearance. When Bristol opaque-white is once recognised there is no question of its being confused with similar metal from other parts of the country. On the other hand, there are so many collectors unable to distinguish the difference that it is not surprising to find every single variation of opaque glass, from stony-white to fiery opal, described at some time or other as Bristol.

The Bristol opaque was a potash-lead glass containing a very high proportion of lead, the opacifying medium being oxide of tin. The relatively lower proportion of silica and high lead content caused it to be very soft, and also accounted for the high density. True Bristol opaque is dense white in transmitted light, and does not show the fiery opal colour.

It would appear that the first glasshouse in Bristol to make the celebrated opaque glass was known as the Redcliff Backs Glasshouse, not far from St. Mary's Church and adjoining the pottery at Redcliff Backs. The earliest mention of white glass, which was probably opaque, occurred in the *Bath Chronicle* of June 7, 1760:



2.—RARE BRISTOL OPAQUE-WHITE CRUET BOTTLES ENAMEL-PAINTED BY MICHAEL EDKINS, CIRCA 1760-70. By courtesy of Mr. Cecil Davis



3.—OPAQUE-WHITE VASE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION PERIOD. (Middle) 4.—GIMMAL FLASK DECORATED WITH OPAQUE-WHITE GLASS, PROBABLY NAILSEA, CIRCA 1780. (Right) 5.—DARK GREEN JUG DECORATED WITH OPAQUE-WHITE AND SPLASHES OF COLOUR, PROBABLY OF SHROPSHIRE MANUFACTURE, CIRCA 1790

"Notice is hereby given that the Glasshouse on Redcliff Backs will be disposed of on advantageous terms . . . the stock in trade consisting of every sort of the best White and Flint Glass Wares." It is certain that opaque-white glass was made there in 1762. There are entries in the ledger of Michael Edkins, the painter in enamels of opaque-white Bristol glass, concerning his work between 1762 and 1767 in connection with this same glasshouse. Typical specimens of this artists' work on Bristol opaque glass are shown in Fig. 2.

Opaque-white glass from other parts of the country were mostly of simple soda-lime composition with phosphate (most probably bone-ash) as the opacifying agent. Metal of the same

composition was maintained well into the 19th century; for example, the specimen shown in Fig. 3, probably of the Great Exhibition period, is a glass of this type. It is the remaining one of a pair from my own collection.

After Bristol the most famous of the 18th-century glasshouses manufacturing opaque-white was undoubtedly that at Nailsea, seven miles from Bristol. In addition to window glass, these works made fancy bottles, jugs and other ware in *latticino* and mottled decoration in a simple, rough style for the cottage or country fair.

A favourite product was a gimbal flask in clear glass decorated with roughly whorled

designs in opaque-white (Fig. 4) or sometimes with deep translucent pink.

Jugs attractively splashed in colour were also made at Nailsea and Bristol. They were of a characteristic dark green glass and were decorated with patches of opaque-white, red and pale blue. Others of the same green glass were splashed with similar colours but with the addition of yellow, a feature usually attributed to the glasshouse at Hopton Wafers or Wrockwardine, Shropshire. The specimen illustrated in Fig. 5 shows splashes of opaque-white, red, blue and yellow.

All the illustrations except Fig. 2 are of specimens in the author's collection.

MEMORIES OF A COUNTRY CARRIER

By HULDINE V. BEAMISH

IT is extraordinary how quickly some of the ancient country institutions have disappeared as a result of only two or three decades of so-called development. I think the one that died quickest, and practically without anyone's noticing, was the country carrier, the man who, generally in remote districts, went to the larger town once or twice a week and did the shopping and messages for his neighbours.

Back in the 'twenties, when I first went to the Outer Hebrides, Malcolm McLean was such a man. He lived with his mother in the middle of the village nearest to the shooting lodge, and had a tiny shop crowded with every conceivable article. His father had been the village carrier before him, driving a wagon and two horses to Stornoway twice a week in every kind of weather. Malcolm inherited the business, and probably had a good idea of it before it became his. He also had horses when he started.

Even as late as the 'twenties, Malcolm was doing a good trade, the horses now replaced with a battered car, which was exchanged in 1929 for a new one—surely a sign of prosperity. He had no limit on his shopping expeditions, and bought everything from herrings to buttons, legs of lamb to crochet hooks. He also hired his car as a taxi on frequent occasions.

Malcolm was the official shopper and carrier for the lodge, and before we arrived he was merely told that the party would be coming on such a date. Practically all details were left to him, and he forgot nothing. When the ship came to Stornoway quay, his car would take the luggage. At the lodge the huge Hebridean spread on the dining-room table had all been bought and delivered previously by Malcolm. Thereafter he delivered fish, meat, and groceries regularly.

Naturally, all these cost more than if one had shopped oneself in Stornoway, and therein lay Malcolm's profit. And if you consider that

practically all the small houses in a long straggling village were supplied in the same way, you can understand that his profit was no small matter. His was the only car in the neighbourhood. Harris tweed was one of his sidelines. In those days there were no restrictions on tweed, and anyone could buy as many yards as he liked in all the small crofts where tweed was woven. Even as lately as those days the people mainly used their own wool, and dyed it with the natural vegetable dyes of the countryside. Weaving tweed was not then the important industry it has since become, and no one had ever heard of exporting for dollars.

One could always buy tweed at Malcolm's shop, or he would bring one patterns in large numbers of designs and colours, and speedily supply one's choice—again at a slightly higher price. But Malcolm's days as the general carrier were gradually ending, and modern conditions, even in that remote and lovely island, were soon to bring their doubtful benefits.

The first of these was the regular running of motor-buses over the island of Lewis and Harris. With increased development of motor power, it was natural that some bright Stornowayan brain should conceive a central garage, and a fleet of buses. The island roads were mainly rough and bad, and in places, dangerous, with the road running like a railway, with boggy ground on each side. However, these were small details, and the Stornoway buses became a familiar sight.

Malcolm's customers, men and women of the remote village, found that by walking about a mile to the main road, they could, for a reasonable price, go shopping themselves.

As bus technique developed, and the Scottish conductress proved to have an amazing

brain and memory, a great many commissions were entrusted to her, and Malcolm lost even more customers. It is a revelation to go for a long journey on a Scottish bus: there are few people to touch these conductresses in their versatility, whether in Argyllshire or Lewis. The amount of varied shopping and messages they manage in a week boggles description. They will buy and deliver children's shoes as easily as they remember old Kenny MacKay's medicine. Although such parcels have to be officially paid for, the conductress is generally rewarded for her trouble in some way.

Malcolm still had his grocery business, which also covered specially ordered perishable foods. He still dealt in tweeds, though his clothing department diminished, the people preferring to see and choose from a more varied and sophisticated assortment. The moment the first chain grocer came to Stornoway, every little man in the island villages was threatened.

The whole position of demand and supply has changed so much in the island in twenty years that it is almost incredible. The village carrier has disappeared, his shop is no longer stocked with goods of all kinds. In the case of Malcolm, he has now retired, and his shelves are empty. Nowadays Stornoway is quickly reached by bus; even if one cannot go oneself, one can have one's messages done for one, and one's parcels delivered. Huge vans run to the most remote villages—grocers' shops in miniature even to counters, stocked with everything for the housewife. One has a choice of several, as one has of bakers, butchers, and fishmongers.

Where once the village carrier sufficed in his lordly position as general buyer and seller, now nearly everyone shops in leisure from the van at the door. Yet something ancient and picturesque has been lost; another link with the old days is gone.

CORRESPONDENCE

ODD BEHAVIOUR OF TITMICE

SIR.—Apropos of Major C. S. Jarvis's recent remarks about the omnivorous nature of the tit's palate, those that come to feed in a small sanctuary close to my study window have fed mostly on tiny pieces of stale bread, but recently they have done considerable damage in the house.

They started tearing the daily newspaper left in the letter slot of the front door, and unless it is rescued early enough it becomes unreadable. Then they began entering rooms and stripping off the wallpaper. They have pecked ceilings, the white-painted putty from windows, and I do not know how to stop them, short of keeping all the windows closed. A friend suggests that their having filled themselves with bread each day may have caused a deficiency in their diet, and thus given rise to perverted tastes. They do not readily destroy the milk-bottle caps now that these are red instead of white. The wallpaper in the sitting-room is olive green, however, and this seems to have suffered most of all.—A. E. HAARER, Crawley Down, Sussex.

COUNTRY LIFE ATTACKED

SIR.—My copy of the issue of COUNTRY LIFE in which Major C. S. Jarvis commented on the insatiable appetite of tits was badly pecked by blue tits when I left it out for half an hour. No doubt they were trying to destroy a libellous statement.—W. S. SHACKLETON, 175, Piccadilly, W.1.

SITING OF THE PARTHENON

SIR.—Sir Banister Fletcher can hardly be right in saying, as he does in COUNTRY LIFE of October 7, that the Parthenon, at Athens, was built on its present site in order that it might be more easily seen from the city below. There was never any question of the site of the Old Temple of Athena being used, since the latter had been left sufficiently intact by the Persians to

wall was certainly no lower in the 5th century B.C.—W. P. HUNT, 1, Scroope Terrace, Cambridge.

SIR.—I enclose a photograph of the Acropolis taken from between the Nymphs' Hill and the Hill of the Pnyx, whence, in my opinion, the best view of it is to be obtained.—E. EMRY JONES, Old Colwyn, Denbighshire.

MOUSE'S WINTER STORE

SIR.—The other day, when trimming a bramble hedge, I found a disused nest, a robin's I think, and to my

ing the day and we never fed it. A few days ago I was surprised to see it slowly making towards the back door. As soon as the door was opened it walked in; it appeared to be in great distress, as it was whimpering. With the help of the gardener I found that it was slowly choking, having got its neck entangled in a piece of old strawberry netting. My daughter with difficulty managed to cut away the tight netting, exposing a deep septic gash, which she treated with antiseptic powder. The hedgehog, which

hornets (I counted 12 at one time) all working hard at biting off the bark and feeding on the sugary sap of the cambium layer. In several places they had completely ringed the trees, which will no doubt ultimately die.

They apparently became quite dazed after their feed, for they fell to the ground, and struggled about in the long grass before finally flying off, presumably to their nest.

Has any other reader seen anything of the sort? The damage closely resembles that done by grey squirrels,



THE ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS, FROM THE BASE OF THE HILL OF THE PNYX AND (below) FROM THE ODEION OF ATTICUS HERODES

See letter: Siting of the Parthenon

except for the height and the distinct curves where the hornets had been eating.—J. B. FREELAND, The Cottage, Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk.

CARVINGS AT NUN MONKTON

SIR.—The old stone at Nun Monkton, Yorkshire, referred to in your issues of September 2 and 23, is of great interest, showing, as it does, life under the Stuarts. On the first face is the priory, with an inn sign attached displaying a nag's head, suggesting the open house kept by the Paylers. Alongside is the maypole dance taking place on the village green, with the fiddler in the right-hand corner.

On the next face Payler is hunting, with the hounds close on a hare, which is amusingly going to ground between the coat tails of the fiddler. The next shows the priory church with Payler, book in hand, upholding it; also a milkmaid, probably a good-looking wench whom Payler decided must go on the stone. Then there is a small bridge over a torrent, perhaps the one behind the stables, which may refer to a drainage scheme, and a queer man in a chariot.

On the fourth side is London life. The Payler town house is shown with the arms above the front door, and Payler and a friend having supper with a lady at what would now be a night club, with the Devil presiding over all.

Unfortunately the top stone of the pile is missing and on it was an ugly pineapple, which I replaced with a section of a carved pinnacle that I found among the bushes, possibly a relic of the nursery.

This was dissolved for misbehaviour under a Fairfax priory, and nothing of it remains except the



permit at least partial restoration. It was, in fact, used as a treasury until the completion of the Erechtheion in 406 B.C. The decision to build a new temple had actually been taken some years before the Persian War, and almost the only site then available was that of the present Parthenon. Building was begun (489 B.C.) by Aristides, and the foundations—all that was ever realised—are to be seen in the substructure of the present Parthenon.

It seems increasingly clear that, in architecture, Plato's "favourable point of view" from which a work of art was to be seen was an oblique view from fairly near by. The first full view of the Parthenon was to be obtained from its western court.

The accompanying photograph, taken from near the Odeion of Atticus Herodes, shows how the Acropolis wall obscures much of the Parthenon. This

surprise saw that it was full to the brim with blackberries, which had been nipped off at the stem just below the fruit. Am I right in thinking that this was the winter store-room of a mouse? If so, what sort of mouse would it be?—O. M. BECHER (Miss), Dewbit, West Street, Corfe Castle, Dorset.

[This was probably a winter store of a long-tailed field mouse.—ED.]

WAS IT INTELLIGENCE?

SIR.—For some time we have seen a hedgehog running about our lawn at dusk. Our springer spaniel always became very excited and rushed after it, whereat it rolled into a ball, which the spaniel retrieved and laid at our feet. Both dog and hedgehog appeared to enjoy this almost nightly game. The pig just unrolled and ambled off, even when the dog was close by.

We never saw the hedgehog dur-

ANOTHER CURE FOR CRAMP

SIR.—With reference to your recent correspondence about a cure for cramp, I find that eating a lump of sugar stops the pain; also that it is essential that the top sheet and blankets should be tucked in quite loosely at the foot of the bed, so that when one lies on one's back with the toes pointing upwards, the feet do not meet with any resistance from the bed-clothes. I know of a case where a former martyr to cramp now has his top sheet and blankets resting over a sort of cradle placed between the sheets at the foot of the bed.—C. A. HUNT, 17, Gwendolen Avenue, Putney, S.W.15.

HORNETS BARKING TREES

SIR.—While looking for the nests of wasps whose inhabitants were trying hard to gain entry into my beehive at the end of the recent summer, I heard a deep buzzing among the branches of two fifteen-year-old ash trees. Looking up, I saw numerous

Nuns' Walk, a cobbled way leading to the fields beyond the village, perhaps to a shrine, and the exquisite small church.—C. M. THRELFALL (Major), Ruyton Manor, Ruyton XI Towns, Shropshire.

THREAT TO A MONASTIC BRIDGE

SIR,—You may like to publish the enclosed photograph of the bridge spanning the River Idle at Mattersey, near Retford, Nottinghamshire, as there is a proposal to demolish this fine old structure and build a modern one near by. I am glad to say that some members of the Rural District Council, while supporting the scheme for a new bridge, are fighting hard to retain the old one, which has a monastic origin. The final decision, however, rests, I understand, with the County Council.

The bridge was built by the canons of the Gilbertine Priory, remains of which are still discernible on slightly higher ground about one mile to the north-east. The contention that

recently came into my possession. The subject depicted on the clasp is somewhat grim; a helmeted and coat-of-armed figure of a man is depicted attacking the crouching figure of a woman with a large sword or scimitar. The body of the woman is marked at regular intervals with symbols. In the background is the figure of a bull (which might well represent the devil), which is watching the proceedings with interest. Behind the figures can be seen the minarets and dome of what might be a mosque.

On seeing the allegorical paintings reproduced in COUNTRY LIFE of October 7, I wondered if there was any connection between the symbols on the faces depicted and that of the body of the woman on my clasp.—PHYLLIS HIND (Mrs.), 4, Broadway, Cheadle, Cheshire.

ARE QUAIL MORE NUMEROUS?

From Lord Middleton

SIR,—Mr. Tegner's letter in your issue of September 30 makes one wonder if



BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER IDLE AT MATTERSEY, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

See letter: Threat to a Monastic Bridge

the old bridge causes floods is rather odd, for flooding was prevalent hereabouts as far back as the 12th century; indeed, Roger de Mattersey deliberately sited the Priory (c. 1185) where he did so as to put it beyond the reach of floods, and the monastic bridge would in those times provide an effective causeway over waterlogged meadows.—G. B. W., Leeds.

ON A BOXWOOD CLASP

SIR,—A carved box-wood clasp (approx. 3 x 2 ins.), reputed to be of 16th- or 17th-century origin, has

quail may not be returning to this country, where they were once so common.

I saw one on this estate in 1932, and one in the following year. In 1947 they bred on five of our farms, and on several of my East Yorkshire neighbours' farms. I heard of none last year, but this year they have bred on two of my farms, and I have heard of them elsewhere. They were not seen or heard after the end of August.—MIDDLETON, Birdsall House, Malton, Yorkshire.

A CONTINENTAL SCOLD-BRIDLE

SIR,—The enclosed photograph depicts a scold-bridle at Vaduz, Liechtenstein, the little principality that lies between Switzerland and Austria.

This particular bridle is reputed to have been used up to the last century, and, to render it more effective, a metal projection, designed to fit over the offender's tongue, thus compelling silence, was placed behind the iron teeth.

The fact that the identity of the wearer became somewhat obscure was overcome by placing her name on a plate and suspending it from the rod above the main part of the bridle.—J. A. WILLIAMS, Waldauatorium, Davos, Switzerland.

RICKBUILDER'S TRADE MARK

SIR,—Cincinnatus's remarks in *Farming Notes* of October 14 about a thatcher topping off his work with a hallmark consisting of a cock fashioned of straw reminded me that during



A SCOLD-BRIDLE PRESERVED AT VADUZ, LIECHTENSTEIN

See letter: A Continental Scold-bridle



A HAYRICK CROWNED WITH AN ANTLER

See letter: Rickbuilder's Trade Mark

the recent harvest I noticed a hayrick crowned at one end with an antler, as illustrated in the enclosed photograph. I imagine this is a sort of rick-builder's trade mark and also that it renders the rick particularly susceptible to lightning.—KEITH McCALL, The Vicarage, Old Bosham, near Chichester, Sussex.

AN UNSOLVED PUZZLE

SIR,—I enclose a photograph of an early 16th-century carved oak coloured panel in my possession, which shows an old man sitting in a tree with an angel appearing to him. There is a notch in the bough in front of him and an axe with a broken handle lies at the foot of the tree. A boy is handing up another axe, and there is a house in the bottom left-hand corner.

The inscriptions in abbreviated English on the scrolls have been deciphered by the British Museum authorities to read as follows:

MAT(HEW) SALE BILD
A HUS

YVO BILD A HOU(SE)

YO(U)RS(ELF)

FATHER HOLD YE AX

BR(IN)G UP MI AX BOI

The late Dr. James, of Eton, a great authority on early legends, suggested, however, that the first letters should be read MAT(US)SALE(M) and that the carving represents some legend about Methuselah and that the "boi" is his grandson, Noah.

Dr. James believed that he had heard a story that Methuselah, becoming anxious about a predicted flood, had taken to living in trees, but that an angel appeared to him in a vision and told him to give up this form of abode and build a house. Methuselah then asked the angel how much longer he had to live and on being told another five hundred years, remarked that it was hardly worth the trouble for such a short time.

Dr. James could, however, discover no authority for such a legend and the puzzle of the panel remains unsolved. Can any of your readers help?—WALTER LEAKE, Boynton House, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

THE VILLAGE BUS

SIR,—The statement in a recent editorial note that the modern motor-bus lacks the romance and magic of its predecessor, the stage-coach, must, I feel sure, have been made only with reference to the buses of large companies, running between or in cities or towns.

There can be nothing more akin to the coach of bygone days than the local, privately owned bus of to-day which plies between village and market town in rural England. All the passengers know each other and the driver:



16th-CENTURY CARVED OAK PANEL, THOUGHT TO DEPICT A STORY ABOUT METHUSELAH

See letter: An Unsolved Puzzle

war, an Indian snake-charmer called at my bungalow to try to extract from me a rupee or two in return for seeing his snake and mongoose in combat.

By way of introduction he produced a small pipe, and, removing the lid from the basket containing the snake, blew a few notes on the instrument, at the same time making a few passes with it over the basket. Immediately the snake reared itself, and the charmer, continuing to play, kept it in this position for some minutes.

I had always been curious to know why a snake should react in this way, so I asked the charmer to cease, and allow the snake to recoil itself in the basket. I then got one of my regimental canes, and, holding one end to my lips, made a few passes, similar

(Continued on page 1302)



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to the charmer's, over the snake, whereat it reared in exactly the same way, making slight movements to the right or left in accordance with the movements of the stick. I then tried the same experiment with another stick, only this time I did not place one end to my lips, but with one hand extended made similar movements—and the snake behaved in exactly the same way as before.

From this single experiment I came, rightly or wrongly, to the conclusion that it was not the sound of the pipe, but possibly its shape which



IS IT ONE LEOPARD OR TWO?

See letter: Optical Illusion

caused the snake's interest. Furthermore I concluded this interest was aroused either because the shape of the pipe was similar to its own, causing it to imagine that it was a snake foe, or because native charmers, in training snakes for exhibition purposes, continually prod them with either the tip of a pipe or a stick, thereby causing them to become accustomed to rearing themselves in self defence.—R. DUDLEY UTTING (Major), Berwyn, Winchester, Hants.

SWANS TRAVELLING BY ROAD

SIR.—A recent letter, with its charming picture, of swans and cygnets travelling by road, reminds me that some years ago a friend of mine was driving down the road from Faringdon, in Berkshire, to Radcot, two or three miles distant on the Thames, when he came up with a swan walking in the same direction, carrying a cygnet on its back. He was so enchanted by the sight that he slowed down and followed the swan, which walked every step of the way to Radcot, where it took to the river.

It had probably come from the lake in the grounds of Faringdon House, for it was near there that my friend first came up with it.—MARGERY SMITH (Miss), Allen's Close, Chalford Hill, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

OPTICAL ILLUSION

SIR.—One is often told that the camera cannot lie, but here is an instance where I think it has. I was taking a photograph of my two leopard cubs, Alexander and Anna-bella, and this two-headed monster was the result.—C. R. CLELAND SCOTT, Nairobi, Kenya.

TECHNIQUE OF THE FLYING FISH

SIR.—Apropos of the recent letter in COUNTRY LIFE about the flying fish, I have not seen mentioned the interesting way in which, on occasion, the fish gathers fresh impetus during a "flight" by lowering its tail to the surface and paddling vigorously, without submerging its body or even, I think, touching the water with it.

In the species seen between Madeira and

Cape Town the lower fluke of the tail is much elongated and very stiff, and the "wrist" is easily bent downwards, adapted, in fact, to this action. In my 50-year-old notes I find that I saw one rise, with a fresh breeze abeam, to about 30 ft., bank considerably at the top of its flight and then flatten out and "fly" about 200 yards. This was in one "flight"—without touching the water—and the fish was probably helped by the beam wind.

In a flat calm some of them race along the surface with just the tail touching the water—a feat calling for extremely nice judgment, I imagine.

—JOHN SOWERBY, Ta-ta Creek, E. Kootenay, British Columbia.

WINDMILL GOVERNORS

SIR.—How many of your readers who have been inside the dark interior of a mill have ever seen the governors, the automatic device whereby the distance between the grinding surfaces of the millstones is regulated according to the strength of the wind? I enclose a photograph of the one at Wrentham post-mill, Suffolk, which is no longer in use. Some mill governors, I understand, are made of stone, others of

cast iron or lead. Apparently they can be connected indirectly with the warbler or bell alarm, so hung as to ring when the supply of grain fed from a hopper to the millstones is running out. —CHRISTOPHER ELLIOTT, Beccles, Suffolk.

A KENTISH ANTIQUARY

SIR.—In the second article on Clare House, Kent (September 23), occurs the accurate yet misleading statement that Lambert Larking "corrected and enlarged Hasted's *History of Kent*."

It was the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild who intended to produce a new *History of Kent* and who spent his life collecting material for that purpose. The Rev. Lambert Blackwell Larking was his ardent collaborator, but in a subsidiary capacity. Streatfeild issued two prospectuses of his projected history. I have the first (*Excerpta Cantiana*), presented by him to Larking, inscribed on its title page "To the Reverend L. B. Larking, with grateful acknowledgments of that laborious and cordial assistance which has brought the work to this, its first stage.—T.S."

When Streatfeild died in 1848, the material for the *History* was passed to Larking, who continued its compilation, but in turn died in 1868, leaving the manuscript unpublished. Eighteen years later, his brother, John Wingfield Larking, financed the publication of one part, *The Hundred of Blackheath*, under the editorship of Dr. Drake, as a memorial to Mr. Streatfeild and Lambert Larking. The beautifully bound copy I have bears this inscription: "Presented to Mrs. Streatfeild for the Library of Chart's Edge, the birthplace of this History. In memory of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, its Originator. John W. Larking."

Lambert Larking also deserves particular recognition as the founder of the Kent Archaeological Society.—R. H. D'ELBOUX, Whitelands, Battle, Sussex.



GOVERNORS OF THE WINDMILL AT WRENTHAM, SUFFOLK

See letter: Windmill Governors

LENNOXVALE, BELFAST

SIR.—I was much interested by the article in your issue of September 9 on the centenary celebration of Queen's University, Belfast, and by the photographs of the gardens of Lennoxvale, the Vice-Chancellor's Lodge. Your readers may be interested to know that Lennoxvale was built by the late Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., my father-in-law, and that the gardens were designed and laid out by him. The house, I believe, was built from stone quarried in the hill behind Belfast, which I can see on very clear days from my cottage here.—P. WARD, (Mrs.) Prospect Hill, Walberthaite, Booth, Cumberland.

WEST-COUNTRY ROUND HOUSES

SIR.—I enclose a photograph of the round house at Castle Cary, Somerset. It is even more spartan than that of Shenley, illustrated recently in COUNTRY LIFE, having no windows at all, and, so far as can be seen, neither ventilation nor means of heating. Criminals were evidently not pampered in those days.—LESLIE WALLIS, Fourways, West Marden, Chichester, Sussex.

SIR.—The accompanying photograph depicts another example of a round house similar to the one at Shenley. It is at Box, near Bath.—DEANE Gwynne, Priory Cottage, Lindfield, Sussex.

LETTERS IN BRIEF

Gentiana acaulis in flower.—Not only have I (October 12) a laburnum tree (well pruned in late spring) in full flower, but also *Gentiana acaulis* bearing flowers equal to any seasonable blooms.—N. E. RAMM (Mrs.), The Gables, Molescroft, Beverley, Yorks.

Andromeda floribunda in bud.—In a sheltered corner of this garden, 700 ft. up, is a small *Andromeda floribunda* as thickly set with buds as it was in the spring. Here and there some buds have developed fully, though I am afraid these colder, foggy nights will prevent a full second flowering.—L. STOKES (Miss), Killarney, Scotland Lane, Haslemere, Surrey.

Waterloo Cattle Show.—I have in my possession a silver cup made in 1819 and inscribed "For the best Bull, Waterloo Cattle Show 16th July, 1819." Apart from the quaint spelling of "Shew" the interesting point is: What and where was the Waterloo Cattle Show?—ARTHUR RAWLENCE, Monks Barn, Sherborne, Dorset.



EXAMPLES OF ROUND HOUSES AT CASTLE CARY, SOMERSET (left) AND BOX, WILTSHIRE
See letters: West-Country Round Houses



IN WESTERN SIND

Written and Illustrated by LT.-COLONEL C. H. STOCKLEY



THE BARREN CLIFFS OF THE KHIRTHAR RANGE RISE SHEER FROM THE DESERT

LOOKING out of the train window on the journey from Quetta to Karachi is an unprofitable and rather dismal proceeding. There are miles and miles of saltbush and sand, barren red and grey ridges behind them on the west, and higher ridges on the east which give place to flat desert after leaving Sibi at the foot of the hills. The whole country looks burnt up and unable to support animal life, and the climate, bitter cold in winter and blazing heat in summer, is as discouraging as the country's appearance.

Yet there is not only life but plenty of it behind the first desert barrier, and there are streams in the hills hardly 20 miles away which hold good mahseer fishing, and such large beasts as oriole and Persian ibex are found on the inner

ranges. Not a single tributary trickle comes from the hills to the Indus, for these streams flow down to the "putt" of the plains, and there break into rush-edged, wide apart pools in watercourses which after a few miles look as if they have never known running water.

As one goes west from the railway on camel-back one meets a few of these pools after the first 10 or 15 miles; then there are more sandhills and thornbush, until, as one reaches the first low range of hills, there are a few huts and scattered patches of sparse cultivation. The people are the blackest ever: not so at birth, but toughened by sun and red hot winds to a hardihood and indifference to exposure which is remarkable even in such countries. Camels are their standby and the parched earth yields only

just enough grain, watered from shallow wells, to keep them alive. In all the many miles I travelled in this hard country I never saw a plump man or woman.

At about 20 miles the track passes through low rock ridges, which hold up water in quite big pools, which are the excuse for trying to cultivate the soil, and where in winter there are usually one or two whimbrels and a party of yellow-legged herring-gulls pacing the shallow margin. Up to then the only wild life seen will probably have been half a dozen little gazelle making off through the sandhills; a few sandgrouse wheeling about as they return from their morning drink at the Indus; or one or two grey partridges hastening across the track.

The traveller must set out at about 3 a.m., to break the back of the journey before the loveliness of the desert sunrise, layered in rose and gold and pearl, fades into staring blue and blazing sun.

A halt for breakfast, and a walk with the gun while it is being cooked in the shade of a scraggy thorn tree, will produce enough birds for several meals; then a rest, enlivened by watching the little gerbilles (*Tatera indica*) pop in and out of their holes to have a brave look at the intruding stranger. These little soft-furred rodents of desert country are great crop destroyers, but they are kept in check by numerous enemies. Hawks, owls, foxes, desert cats, and even the grotesque lizards, "Desert Monsters," all depend largely on these little beasts for their sustenance. *Uromastyx hardwickei* may well be called monsters, for their 15 inches of stout, dull brown body and tail are covered with short, wedge-shaped points, bringing to mind the long-extinct dinosaurs, which they resemble on a small scale.

Pass through a gap in these low outer hills, ride another five miles and a small village is reached, a halt being made for the baggage camels to catch up; then camp is made a few miles farther along the wide and stony watercourse, where a long pool holds water and there are half a dozen reed huts beside four or five acres of struggling maize about four feet high, instead of the generous seven feet of the Punjab.

The crops were always full of grey
(Continued on page 1305)



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A HOPOE SEARCHING FOR ANT-LIONS. (Right) A PALM SQUIRREL'S CLIMB

partridges whose ringing call resounded after tea, soon drawing me out with the gun to enlist the help of a few of the crop owners as beaters, and taking Bruce the labrador with me. Bruce had thoroughly enjoyed the cool of the morning, but had done the last five miles draped over the back seat of my camel, adapting himself skilfully and in rather lordly fashion to riding instead of walking. He now came into his own.

The first bird killed he gathered and brought to hand in perfect style, but he was pursued by yelling beaters who assumed that he was going to eat it. They ringed me round to see him deliver, then went on with the beat, shouting to each other and laughing about the wonder dog. Here arose a problem, for most of the birds were intended for my following or the beaters, all of them Mohammedans, so had to have their throats cut in correct fashion to make them lawful food. Fortunately all present had liberal ideas as to what constituted remaining life in the game, and my orderly solved all doubts by rapidly cutting each bird's throat as Bruce brought them to me. The partridges rose beautifully, slanting up skyward and giving perfect

shots, until even Bruce's work was done without the first rushes to see him perform, and the bag grew steadily. Then, most of the birds by now being in the far edge of the crops, the beaters were sent round beyond them, I went back a little more than half way, and we had a drive. This was great fun and the gun got quite warm. The last bird towered overhead, then slanted down towards camp to enter my tent door and fall dead on my bed. My bearer, quite unemotionally, cut its throat. There were fifteen brace to divide and everybody was happy.

In the dusk, just as I was about to call for dinner, there came the whisper of wings and low quacking overhead from the direction of the pool, so I ran down with Bruce and there was a hot ten minutes at flighting duck, Bruce's particular love, and he retrieved bird after bird, mostly mallard and gadwall, until the heap at my feet was enough to carry us on for the next three days and it was too dark to shoot. This kind of flighting is a delight, for with a dog like



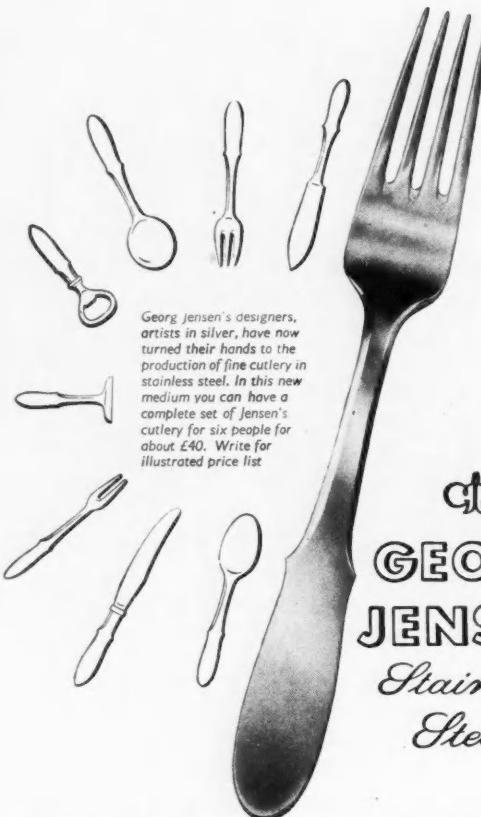
Bruce one hardly ever loses a bird, instead of having to leave runners to jackals, as too often happens on a big jheel with high cover round it.

The next march was to a camp under some low rocky ridges, the usual pools in the riverbed governing the choice of site. A grove of *ber* trees, laden with unripe cherry-size fruit, and little runs and holes everywhere on the hillsides, made it so promising for collecting that every trap was set that night. A hare, a jackal and numerous gerbilles of both species were the harvest next morning; but the pick of it was a little yellow-brown spiny mouse, the prickles in its fur harder and more numerous than in most species. Looking it up later, I found we had a specimen

(Continued on page 1307)



SIND RIDING CAMELS AT A BIVOUAC BELOW THE IBEX GROUND



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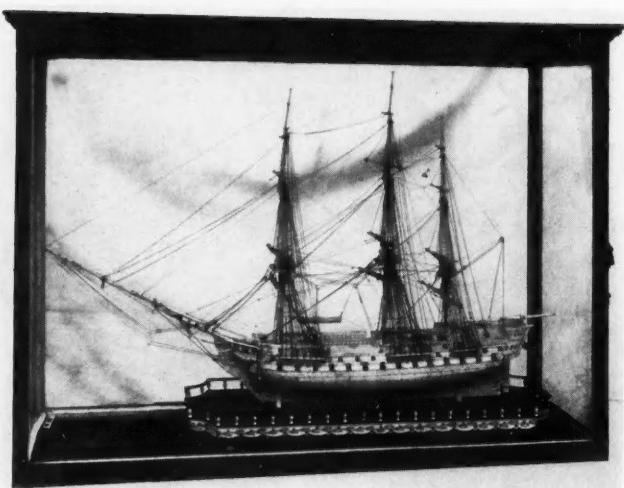
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"A VILLAGE COW CAME DOWN, PICKING AT THE SPARSE GRASS NOT TEN YARDS FROM THE CROCODILE"

of *Acomys flavius*, which had last been obtained at this very spot 40 years before.

One more march brought us to a biggish village with a police post, and west of it stand up the hills where Persian ibex and oriole live. Sheer grey rock it looked to be, and, in the clear winter air, not three miles away, so that when the police thanadar told me that it was five miles I thought he was deserting the usual custom of understatement of distance. That morning I had sat down on a log to rest, unaware of a wasps' nest beneath it, and the wasps had taken full and unfair advantage of my wearing shorts. Consequently I had walked the remaining miles and, on setting forth on a camel in the dark of the next morning, found my knees still too sore and had again to walk. It was a long seven miles to the base of those very steep hills, the tops of whose sheer cliffs are a good 1,800 feet above the stony plain, and by the time I got back in the evening I was exhausted, though I had a good ibex with me.

After a day's rest I had another try, and a 43-inch buck was my reward. On my second visit I did better, bivouacking all the time at the same place and having water sent up on camelback. The second day, after much unfruitful toil, a herd was spotted in late afternoon and stalked, and two good bucks shot: 44 and 41 inches. As they were destined for museums we did not finish the preliminary skinning until dusk. The water bag had sprung a leak early in the day, and we had had no water since breakfast. That walk home in absolute darkness was most unpleasant. The Sindhis said that they would try a hole in the cliffs for water, but it entailed a climb and I decided to carry on by myself. The last half mile was down the crest of a ridge with a sheer drop to the plain on the right. About half way down it I put out a cautious foot and found nothing, so thrust down my khudstick and waved it about. Still nothing. I had been about to walk over the drop!

Twenty minutes later I was in camp and never did water and food taste better.

My third visit was for photography and was a sad one because, as a measure of economy, the watchers had been discharged and were now busy poaching or helping others to poach. Not a third of the stock remained and by now they are probably extinct.

West of the village I had seen the gleam of water from the top of the hills, and camped by the riverbed on the way back. The very first

hour showed me two crocodiles, 10 and 8 feet long, which came out to bask on rocks in a hundred-yard long pool. They looked easy camera subjects, but were far from it. It was not until I had studied their habits for two days that I got some pictures from a belt of tamarisk lining the bank. Stalking them was useless, and I had to have the camera ready an hour before at the place where the biggest crocodile came out to bask. At the sound of the shutter he flung himself backwards into the water.

Next day I waited again, lying flat as he swam along five yards from the tamarisk inspecting with just his eyes showing. He settled quietly on his rock, left side warming in the sun, but at half past ten turned round to warm the other flank. Near noon a village cow came down, picking at the sparse grass of the far bank and not 10 yards from the crocodile. He slept on, a sinister smile on his face.

On the return journey I followed the riverbed with my orderly, while the slower camels kept to the more direct track, stalking from pool to pool and pushing through reeds and tamarisk. Did-he-do-it plover ran along the edge of the water, then rose to wheel around, uttering the cry which gives them their name. I shot snipe from the reeds and two species of bittern for the collecting box. Green shank, white-breasted kingfisher and ringed plover were photographed, and overhead every night there came the whisper and flutter of fighting duck, and sometimes the clear clarion calls of geese and cranes. In camp there were always such old friends as the palm squirrels to photograph, or the hoopoe probing the dust for ant-lions.

Those pleasant peaceful days are gone for ever I suppose, and Pakistan and its people are no longer as I knew them, but living hard and straitened lives in an unsettled country.



GERBILLES ARE GREAT CROP DESTROYERS, BUT THEY ARE KEPT IN CHECK BY NUMEROUS ENEMIES

ITALY REBUILDS

By REGINALD M. LESTER

THE methods of overcoming the housing shortage in Italy are possibly more hazardous than those in Britain, but it must be admitted that they have yielded results. There is very little war damage now to be seen in any of the main towns and cities, even in those, like Milan, which suffered rather severely in the industrial area. There is no housing estate or ribbon development such as we are carrying out in this country, but all the rebuilding is on the basis of flat blocks. Building, however, is of many different types, as social, economic and climatic conditions differ considerably in various parts of the country. In the north the industrial population is to be catered for, and in the south the agricultural community.

There are four main reasons why Italy has gone ahead so quickly with her reconstruction plan: an abundance of manpower; ample building material within the area; a full six-day week, with no stopping work on Saturday afternoons; and the placing of all the rebuilding with private contractors. In the last mentioned

the Fanfani Reconstruction Plan, under which the employee pays 1 per cent. of his weekly wages into his firm, and the firm contributes accordingly towards the cost of the Organisation. The rent, in addition to this levy, averages about 4,000 *lira* (approximately £2) per month for four-roomed flats.

These flats are equipped with central heating, and have an additional rent of 5,000 *lira* per annum for that amenity. There is one central-heating chamber for every eight blocks, and also a central constant hot-water system, with wine cellars in the basement of each block.

The popular flats in Martini Square, Milan, which are nearing completion, comprise 1,628 rooms to accommodate 500 families, with two flats per floor of three rooms to each. A further three blocks with 650 rooms are in the course of erection. Construction is of reinforced concrete columns with hollow bricks, but very little effort seems to be made in rendering any of these flats sound-proof. The external wall treatment is most effective, with sheets of small frosted glass cubes, about half

and houses third. In spite of the severe housing shortage much more has already been spent—and is to be spent—on historical, municipal, and government buildings, and on roads and bridges, than on housing, and this does not seem to meet with any objection by the populace. One reason is probably that Italy relies so largely from the financial viewpoint on her tourist trade, for which the speedy restoration of historic buildings is necessary. The building of roads and bridges, too, has always been one of Italy's great achievements. On the old Gothic line, where villages were completely destroyed, rebuilding has barely started, and whole families are still living in masses of rubble piled up in little heaps to make shelters. Yet at the same time we see the rebuilding of Monte Casino Monastery going on apace.

One of the points about Italy's reconstruction programme is a lack of consistency. In so many cities one is faced with the two extremes of accommodation, the best very good, and the worst appallingly bad. Rome probably illustrates this better than anywhere else. On one



EXPERIMENTAL FLATS IN MARTINI SQUARE, MILAN

category, it was somewhat paradoxical and amusing to visit Genoa and talk with the Communist mayor, who proudly pointed out to me that Genoa was ahead of all the other Italian cities in rebuilding, and added that the whole of the rebuilding had been carried out by private enterprise.

Generally speaking, I came to the conclusion that Italy is as much under-planned as we are over-planned. Practically all the progress has been due to private initiative and the keenness of the Italian worker, who has a love of building in his blood. Lack of planning controls has undoubtedly speeded up rehousing, but on the other hand it is already showing less advantageous results. All the tenants of the municipal flats, for example, have to sign an agreement on taking possession that they will not sub-let, but immediately they are installed they proceed to sub-let quite openly. On my enquiring from one of the officials why no action was taken, I was informed that no local authority would ever dream of prosecuting or evicting a tenant, whatever he did. In some of the towns, where the waiting lists of applicants are high, this sub-letting is rising to the appalling proportions of as many as twelve to a room, and some of the new blocks are already showing signs of becoming slums.

Probably the best planning scheme is in Milan, where a model experimental neighbourhood is being built, and where the latest ideas in the field of planning are being carried out. The first group of dwellings that I inspected are known as popular flats, built by the Workers' Dwelling Organisation of Milan. The Organisation had undertaken to build 3,000 flats within the next eighteen months, and it contributes half the cost, the other half being contributed by the State. This is known as

an inch square, backed on ordinary paper, and embedded in cement. All the flats, even the cheapest, have marble staircases, and there is a fire-escape equipment panel on every staircase.

In another part of Milan, fourteen-storey room-service flats for single persons are just being completed. They are approximately 150 feet high, and contain 400 rooms, with a central-heating plant in the cellar. Each flat is fully furnished by the State, and is let at a rent of 11,000 *lira* per month (about £66 per annum). They are built mainly for professional workers in the city, and the interior decoration is of a very high standard, with modern walnut furniture.

Curiously enough, no effective contribution towards the rebuilding is made by the local authorities, and I was informed that the reason for this is that every municipality is nearly bankrupt. The cost of rebuilding is, therefore, borne by the State together with some of the co-operative organisations already mentioned. There is no form of subsidy to meet the needs of contractors, housing estates, or the property owners. The legislative control of rents is confined to current rents on existing buildings that were already subject to rent restriction. For buildings erected since 1944 there is no limitation or control. By the end of 1947 prices of building materials were fully de-controlled, and the prices now obey the law of supply and demand. The cost of labour averages, for building operatives, an equivalent of about 1s. 6d. per hour for a forty-eight hour week, but some specialised bricklayers are paid at the rate of 2s. an hour.

The priority basis of reconstruction in Italy may seem somewhat strange. Restoration of historic buildings, churches, and monuments come first; roads and bridges second;

side of a hillside are built blocks of luxury flats, some let unfurnished at rentals equivalent to about £50 per month and others furnished at about £100 per month. On the other slope of this hillside people are living in caves cut into the earth, without lighting, heating, or sanitation. Others are living in dilapidated shacks with corrugated iron roofs held on by loose bricks.

There is no restriction against putting up villas by private contract anywhere and at any time, and in some of the more fashionable towns, such as those on the shores of Lake Maggiore, the wealthier Italians have built beautiful and luxurious villas. Coming farther south one frequently finds isolated houses of the wealthier type sandwiched in among slum property. I noticed this particularly in Naples, the outskirts of which present the most depressing picture of bad living conditions in old dilapidated property—decidedly worse than our East End of London. Yet here and there, in the midst of such poverty, stands a brightly painted, imposing residence.

In some of the towns where the majority of the houses were destroyed the general reconstruction schemes seem to be based on delimitation of the residential areas. It is stipulated that agricultural zones and green areas shall not be built upon. There is also a careful planning of ringways to keep outside traffic far from the towns. War damage has been utilised to alter the lay-out of the streets. In all cases a great effort is made to retain the historical character of every area as far as possible.

It would be fair to sum up by admitting that Italy has advanced more speedily with her rebuilding programme than Britain, but that on the whole the town planning, with certain exceptions, is less carefully devised.

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WHITBREAD IN ENGLISH HISTORY



HIS contemporary cartoon is a testimony to the versatility of Samuel Whitbread II. A Parliamentarian of note, he also found time to attend to the affairs of the famous brewery founded by his father in Chiswell Street. Then, in middle age, fate directed that he should become the guiding influence in a very different enterprise. In 1809, Drury Lane Theatre had been destroyed by fire, dashing to the ground the hopes and fortune of its Manager, Sheridan. Sheridan, however, prevailed upon Whitbread to undertake the rebuilding of the theatre. His fame as a Brewer tends to overshadow this action to which posterity owes a great debt, "but," writes a historian, "his name should be emblazoned on the walls in gold."

Estd. 1742

WHITBREAD

Brewers of Ale and Stout

* Quaint Ideas from a Bygone Age . . .



The disguised tram that could not frighten horses. Boston, U.S.A.

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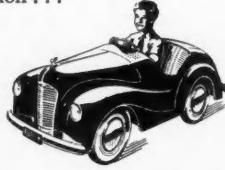
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PIMM'S NO. 1

NEW CARS DESCRIBED

THE HUMBER IMPERIAL

SHORTLY before the recent Motor Show the Humber Company announced an extra model called the Imperial. Until then the two larger cars in the Humber range were the Super Snipe—a six-seater saloon, and the Pullman—a seven-seater chauffeur-driven saloon with the usual partition dividing the two compartments. To fill the gap between these models the Pullman has been modified to produce the Imperial. This has been done by removing the partition and modifying the front seat so that it can be adjusted to suit the driver's size. The new car therefore allows the manufacturers to serve a wider market without departing from their policy of rationalisation.

The chassis is of box-section, further strengthened against torsional stresses by unusually heavy cruciform bracing. The front suspension is independent by wishbones and transverse laminated springs, and the rear by long semi-elliptic springs. The suspension all round is assisted by Armstrong hydraulic dampers, of the pressure-recuperating type, and

touring. Owing to the low engine speed, at all normal road speeds, the engine is capable of holding its tune for long mileages. Apart from its use in the Pullman and Super Snipe, this engine was used by the War Department during the war, and by now has proved its excellence.

Unlike that of the Pullman, the upholstery throughout is in leather. On first examining the bodywork one is struck by the sensible width of the doors, which, combined with the low floor level, makes entry easy and dignified. The main seat in the rear compartment holds three abreast most comfortably, and with the folding centre armrest in use the accommodation is of armchair standard. The rear seat measures 55½ ins. across; from the squab of the front seat to the front of the rear seat is 30½ ins., and the distance between the rear seat and the roof is 39 ins. Despite this new model's descent from a chauffeur-driven car, the front seat, being, as I have said, adjustable, is roomy enough for anyone. The front windows are operated by most convenient quick-acting



THE HUMBER IMPERIAL. The external driving mirrors, swivelling ventilation panels, and good ground clearance are noteworthy

an anti-roll bar is also fitted. Slightly over 10 ft. of the total overall length of 16 ft. 6 ins. is given to passenger- and luggage-space, and the proportions are even better than these figures would indicate, as at least 1 ft. must be allowed for the overhang, at both front and rear, of the bumpers.

Although a car of this type will on many occasions be chauffeur-driven and usually professionally serviced, the makers have fully considered convenience in using it: for example, the battery is sensibly fitted beneath the bonnet on the usual bulkhead shelf. While the frame has been lowered to make entry and exit easier, and also to improve stability, the ground clearance has not been reduced below the safe figure of 7½ ins. The brakes are Lockheed hydraulic, and the hand brake operates on the rear wheels only.

The six-cylinder side-valve engine gives a power output of 100 b.h.p., which, with a total car weight of 41 cwt., gives a power/weight ratio which assures an adequate performance. All points under the bonnet requiring periodic attention are handily placed, with the exception of the oil dip-stick, which is also absurdly small. On a car of this type maximum speed is unimportant, but the availability of a safe high cruising speed is essential. With the gear ratios used the accepted safe limit for extended periods of 2,500 feet/minute piston speed is equivalent to a road speed of 66 m.p.h., which is high enough for long-distance Continental

levers, a method which I should like to see extended to all doors on all cars.

Apart from its suitability as a town carriage, the Imperial is obviously the right type of car for long-distance high-speed touring, and for this reason adequate luggage accommodation is essential. That the coach-builders gave this point attention is apparent from the dimensions of the luggage boot, which are 40 by 18 by 28 ins.

Swivelling ventilation panels are incorporated in the windows of the front doors, and sliding panels in the rear quarters allow stale air to be extracted without creating any draughts. The equipment usual on a touring limousine, such as reading lights, ashtrays, and mirrors, is all there—let into the rear quarters. One criticism I have of the body is the excessively soft upholstery of the front seat, and the contour of the squab, which fails to give adequate support to the small of the back.

Although a car of this type is unlikely to be parked in the open overnight, I, as usual, did this throughout my test. And each morning it started up instantaneously, partially owing to the thermostatically controlled carburetter. Apart from normal town driving, and the usual day devoted to obtaining the performance figures, a large mileage was covered at one sitting on fast main roads. On suitable stretches of road which approximate to Continental conditions—such as that from Boroughbridge to Catterick—the car cruised without any effort between 68 and 70 m.p.h., and had conditions

By J. EASON GIBSON

allowed, this speed could have apparently been maintained for a longer distance.

As is my custom, I tried to simulate the conditions under which the car is likely to be used; accordingly the performance and petrol consumption figures were obtained with three up, and about 3 cwt. dead weight in the luggage boot. Although the car is both large and weighty, it handles very easily, and it is only on corners of very small radius at low speeds that the steering becomes slightly heavy. At all normal touring speeds it is both light and accurate, the suspension gives a comfortable ride over all surfaces, and there is no unpleasant reaction from the steering to the driver's hands. One would be unreasonable to expect a car of this type to corner with either the speed or stability of a light sports car, but it can certainly be taken round corners in complete safety at higher speeds than any normal driver is likely to attempt.

As on other Humbers, half the fun of driving comes from the excellent steering-column-mounted gear-lever. There are those who dislike this type of control, but this example will convert them if anything can. Finger light, and allied to a synchromesh that makes gear-changing fool-proof, it can be operated so easily that it feels hydraulic rather than mechanical. During the time I had the car the petrol consumption averaged 15½ m.p.g., which for a car of this power and weight, driven hard all the time, seems very good. With a petrol tank capacity of 15 gallons this gives a range of about 230 miles.

On the car I tested an air-conditioning plant was fitted which gave very good results, and in common with the best systems could be used for circulating either heated air or cold fresh air, as well as for demisting. It seemed peculiar that a car of this size, when fitted with a radio, should have only one loudspeaker instead of the usual two, one below the dashboard and one behind the rear seat, which gives much pleasanter results without excessive use of the volume control.

One of the most attractive features of the car is the unobtrusiveness of the power unit, whether one is trickling through West End traffic or eating up the miles on A1. At maximum speed it is possible to converse in normal tones with one's passengers in the rear compartment. In view of the comfort, performance, and room provided the car must be accepted as good value in these times. Moreover, it is pleasant to see a car completely lacking in ornamentation and display. Although it is one of the largest models on the market, its size is not immediately apparent, owing to its good proportions and clean lines.

THE HUMBER IMPERIAL

Makers: Humber, Ltd., Ryton on Dunsmore, Coventry.

SPECIFICATION

Price ..	£2,171 10s. (inc. P.T. £776 10s.)	Brakes Lockheed hydraulic
Cubic cap.	4,086 c.c.	Suspension Independent (front)
B : S ..	85 x 120 mm.	Wheelbase 10 ft. 7½ ins.
Cylinders	Six	Track (front) 4 ft. 7½ ins.
Valves ..	Side-by-side	Track (rear) 5 ft. 1 in.
B.H.P. 100 at 3,400 r.p.m.		O'all length 16 ft. 6 ins.
Carb. ..	Stromberg	O'all width 6 ft. 1 in.
Ignition ..	Lucas coil	O'all height 5 ft. 10 ins.
Oil filter ..	A.C. by-pass	Ground clearance 7½ ins.
1st gear ..	15.95 to 1	Turning circle 45 ft.
2nd gear ..	9.56 to 1	Weight .. 41 cwt.
3rd gear ..	5.89 to 1	Fuel cap. .. 15 gallons.
4th gear ..	4.09 to 1	Oil cap. .. 1½ gallons.
Final drive	Spiral bevel	Water cap. .. 3½ gallons.
		Tyres Dunlop 7.00 x 16

PERFORMANCE

Acceleration	secs.	secs.	Max. speed	79.5 m.p.h.
10-30	Top 11.0	2nd 5.5	Petrol consumption	
20-40	Top 11.3	3rd 8.0	15½ m.p.g. at average	
0-60 (all gears)	26.5 secs.		speed of 45 m.p.h.	

BRAKES: 130 to 0 in 36 feet (82 per cent. efficiency).

RELIABLE CRUISING SPEED: 66 m.p.h.

NEW BOOKS

IN THE HEART OF ENGLAND

THE Red Horse which once stood or pranced on the side of Sunrising Hill has long been overgrown, but its memory is perpetuated in the name of the vale overlooked by the Edgehill range where the tall elms, lush meadows and deep tranquillity of the countryside give one a strong conviction of being in the heart of England.

It is this part of Warwickshire, the hundred of Kington, that is surveyed in the new volume of the Victoria County History, *Warwickshire*, Vol. 5. (Oxford University Press, 42s., leather, 63s.). The names of many of the parishes with their manorial ring give the same drowsy sense of antiquity—Moreton Morrell, Burton and Avon Dassett, Butlers Marston, Bishops Tachbrook, and the five Comptons, Verney and Wynyates, Fenny, Little and Long. In this hundred lie Charlecote, where Shakespeare is said to have gone poaching, the manor house to which Juxon retired during the Commonwealth, and the tower on Edgehill which marks the site where Charles I raised his standard. At Chesterton stands the windmill with structure of stone arches said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, who is also credited on flimsy authority with other buildings in the neighbourhood. Kington, the name of the hundred, is but another version of Kineton, the little town lying in the centre of the whole district, which was the headquarters of the Parliamentarian forces when Edgehill was fought.

Historic Houses

Since the war the Victoria History of Warwickshire has made good progress. Three volumes have appeared and only two more are needed to complete the county. In accordance with the general plan of the topographical volumes most of the space is devoted to the descents of manors and these form an invaluable record. More space is now devoted to houses of architectural and historic interest and there are adequate accounts, among others, of Compton Wynyates and the manor houses at Little Wolford, Warmington and Little Compton; but the descriptions of churches are still disproportionately long compared with those accorded to such notable buildings as Honington Hall and Compton Verney House. In connection with the latter Sir John Vanbrugh is entirely ignored; Upton House and Farnborough Hall are each dismissed in a sentence; and although a fine COUNTRY LIFE photograph of Arlescott and the Vale from Edgehill is reproduced as the frontispiece, that interesting little house is not even mentioned in the text.

Since the editors of the Victoria History have set such a high standard, in general very well maintained, defects and omissions such as these are difficult to excuse and seem to imply that there is too little field work to support the documentary research. More information on the ownerships and dates of sale of all the more important houses would also be welcome.

A. S. O.

RURAL SURREY

M. R. W. T. PALMER has been known for many years past as an inveterate traveller in the North Country, in Wales and in Scotland, and as one who has the keenest of eyes for a countryside and a ready pen with which to marshal his observations and reflections. In his latest volume, *Wanderings in Surrey* (Sheffington, 12s. 6d.), he strikes new country for an admitted northerner, and adapts himself to his surroundings by a more leisurely and discursive narrative. This, too, is largely a record of experience, though the author dips more

frequently than is his custom into an allusive past. He has devoted the attention of five years to its writing, and all the roads, villages, downs heaths, commons and lanes mentioned or described have been visited in the course of Mr. Palmer's perambulations. As these were largely accomplished during the years of the last war, it is not strange that he should have something to say of the fate of the Surrey commons under War Office control, and of the way in which they have been scarred, ploughed and scratched bare. The Devil's Punch Bowl was a hunting-ground for caterpillar vehicles; Chobham Ridges was cleared not only of grass but of bushes and trees. Perhaps worst of all, pleasant old lanes and paths had to give way to cement roads for the supply vans and lorries.

Another reflection which he cannot avoid is that in the current

for this one particular type of magic he has found many thrilling experiences.

Mr. Bradshaw's main thesis is that in the hands of a master lines can achieve an almost living quality of expression. It has not been his aim merely to explore the employment of line in illustration so much as to select examples of sketches which show its swift, apparently spontaneous, use. This has not prevented him, however, from using on his cover Dürer's *Head of an Old Man*—with its suggestion of infinitely careful drawing beneath the broad essentials of tone and texture—or from displaying other elaborate drawings by artists whose names are immortal.

But the emphasis throughout is on simpler—though not necessarily less brilliant—achievement and though much of the research involved has actually been done in the Department of Prints and Drawings at the

Brimble (Macmillan, 30s.); the other is called *Introduction to Wild Flowers* and is by Richard Morse (A. and C. Black, 12s. 6d.). Though these two authors frequently deal with the same material, they do so from such totally different standpoints that there is never any repetition. Indeed, Mr. Brimble has contrived to find what to me is an entirely new approach to his subject. He describes his flowers month by month as they come into bloom, and not according to any system of classification or relationship. It is a system which permits him to be pleasantly discursive and to deal with a great many matters which lie outside the scope of an ordinary flora. Moreover, Mr. Brimble has evidently studied the poets as carefully and lovingly as he has studied wild flowers, for he frequently draws upon them for a felicitous description or a striking expression of opinion.

This is a scholarly book and a readable one. To assemble so vast an amount of information without the help of a formal framework, other than the very rough-and-ready one provided by the seasons, must have involved an enormous amount of labour.

Mr. Morse has set himself a far less ambitious task, for his book follows traditional lines and makes use of the family relationship of plants for its plan. Each chapter deals with one or more related families, and within the chapters we are conducted from plant to plant according to their generally accepted affinity. In fact one feels that the main fault of this book is that it attempts too little. Both material and method of presentation are too familiar to make much impression. Moreover, the very extensive lists of plants which fill so many pages towards the end of the book look impressive, but add little to knowledge, and several of them might well have been omitted. Illustrations throughout are good and clear, and my only criticism here is that the beginner, for whom the book is presumably intended, could have done with still more of them.

A Key to Grasses

Of very different character is another botanical book which has recently been re-issued in a revised edition, *Common British Grasses and Legumes* by J. O. Thomas and L. J. Davies (Longmans, 9s.). Unlike the works of Mr. Brimble and Mr. Morse, which are meant to be read from end to end, this is a book for reference. It contains a clear and concise analysis of our native grasses and clovers with keys which enable the student to identify any species providing he is in possession of a complete specimen. It is a book which has already been of great service in agricultural colleges, and no doubt with the growing interest in pastures and the increasingly scientific outlook of farmers on their production and management it will have at least as great a success in the future as in the past.

One other new book which will interest the plant lover who is also of a scientific turn of mind is *Botany for Gardeners* by R. P. Faulkner (Frederick Muller, 12s. 6d.). Let the title deceive no one. This is not a book on plant structure and classification of the old-fashioned type, but an up-to-date account of the way in which plants live and grow and have their being. In fact one feels that *Plant Biology for Gardeners* might have been a more appropriate title. Nor has Mr. Faulkner assumed that gardeners are ignorant folk and so made the fatal mistake of writing down to his readers. Though he has attempted to use simple language whenever possible, he has not been afraid of technicalities where they were inevitable if his story was to be told completely. This book can be recommended without reserve to all those who want a readable and reliable account of the living plant.

A. G. L. HELLYER.



NIGHTINGALE ATTACKING A STUFFED CUCKOO SET UP NEAR ITS NEST. One of the illustrations from *Birds in Action*, by Eric Hosking and Cyril Newberry (Collins, 16s.), an annotated collection of 8 coloured and 70 black-and-white photographs, many of which have appeared in COUNTRY LIFE, taken with the new high-speed flash apparatus

scheme of things, wherever a cycle-track is provided, the entire countryside has been scraped down and engineered so that only the dullest outlooks remain. Away from the trunk routes, however, much of the best of rural Surrey remains largely unspoilt, and to this part of the countryside Mr. Palmer's account of his travels affords a most business-like and entirely readable guide. Particularly this is so in the case of the Tillingbourne Valley and the Surrey hills. There are good chapters on the Pilgrims' Way and on the Valley of the Wandle. All are illustrated with most attractive photographs. E. B.

LIVING LINE

A BOOK which is largely made up of most admirable reproductions of characteristic but often little-known drawings by the great masters of line is obviously a treasure. When its reason for existence—apart from the display of beauty—is that the principal of a famous art school is realising his ambition of tracing the developments of line drawing from the dawn of the world to recent times, and we discover that he has the gift of communicating his enthusiasm to his readers as well as to his pupils, we have a treasure indeed. The title of Mr. Percy V. Bradshaw's book is *The Magic of Line* (Studio Publications, 15s.), and in his quest

British Museum, there are some drawings in Mr. Bradshaw's selection which will be unfamiliar even to those well acquainted with the better-known masters. In his foreword he gives us an idea of his method of search for the one type of technique he was pursuing. "Only occasionally did I find a print—never an Aladdin's cave from which I could gather an armful of masterpieces in spontaneous line." "But," he continues, "I was fully conscious of the inestimable privilege of handling and studying the finest drawings the world has ever known, and I shall always be grateful to the staff of the British Museum for providing me with so many enchanted days." This sense of understanding and privilege Mr. Bradshaw may well hand on to his readers, for there is clearly no reason why they too should not share such enchantments.

The style of the book is pleasantly discursive, blending (in the case of each artist) a modicum of biographical detail with pertinent comment upon the examples selected for reproduction.

R. J.

FOR FLOWER LOVERS

THE steady flow of books on garden flowers has been varied recently by two entirely new works on British wild plants. One is entitled *The Floral Year* and is by L. J. F.

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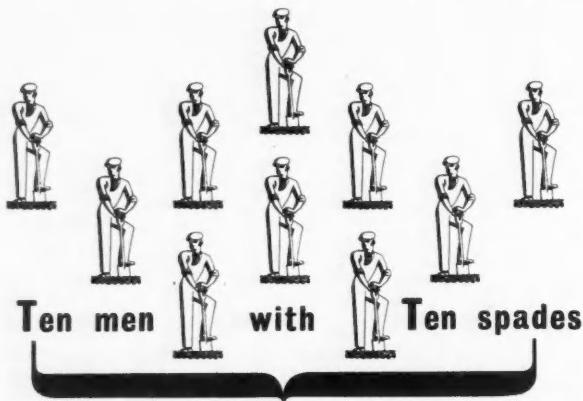
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FARMING NOTES

WHEAT LOOKS WELL

MILD weather and rain have brought on strong plant of wheat quickly, and even where drilling was not done until the second week of October the rows are showing well. On clay land the final cultivations and drilling were delayed until the ground softened, but mid-October sowing generally answers satisfactorily. This autumn most of the wheat has gone into clean ground. I never remember such a favourable season for summer fallowing or for letting the sun do its work on the stubbles, once the plough could turn over the ground. The bait of £28 a ton for the 1950 crop of wheat certainly seems to have brought in a full acreage. We shall not have any definite figures until the December 4 returns are taken from farmers and the summary published in the New Year. But the total should run close to the 2,500,000 acres which is the United Kingdom target. One attraction to wheat nowadays is that the Ministry of Food and the millers show themselves ready to take the grain straight off the combines at harvest time. With barley there are delays, and in an uncertain season the risk of loss and spoiling if rain persists.

Seed and Fertilisers

MOST farmers who grow corn on a considerable scale nowadays use a combined seed and fertiliser drill. It is generally reckoned that the localised placement of fertilisers close to the seed gives the young plants the food they need to make quick growth, and the combine drill seems to give remarkable advantages on chalky soils that are liable to be short of soluble phosphate. I see that the Ministry of Agriculture now advises farmers that nitrogen and potash may check germination unless used in small quantities in mixtures or compounds in which phosphate predominates. Soil moisture has something to do with this. The danger is greater when the soil is dry and where the rainfall is low. Experience shows that there is no risk of harming germination of the seed if phosphate alone is applied with a combine drill. Indeed, 1½ cwt. of superphosphate combine drilled has given as good results as 3 cwt. broadcast. It is the proportion of nitrogen and potash and their form that must be watched. This is well known to the makers of compound fertilisers, but there is a word of warning for farmers who make up their own mixtures. If a home-made mixture supplying potash as well as nitrogen and phosphate is used, it is advisable to restrict the nitrogen to ½ cwt. to ¾ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, and ¼ cwt. muriate of potash per acre.

Cow Rations

EVERY dairy farmer knows that the concentrated food that he needs for his cows through the winter is considerably more expensive and generally less suitable than the compound dairy nuts that he was able to buy freely before the war. At the height of the war, when the effects of the cut in imported feeding-stuffs were first felt and farmers had not really got into their stride in providing substitutes of their own growing, average milk yields dropped by 100 gallons a year. In a small publication called *Farm Management Notes*, which comes from the University of Nottingham School of Agriculture, I see some interesting figures comparing the changes in the use of concentrates for milk production. Before the war, Mr. Owen Wood states, balanced concentrates were fed by dairy farmers in the East Midlands at an average rate of 4 lb. a gallon. Some will say that this

was more than the cows really needed and that they would have done as well if they had had more hay and roughage. The 22 cwt. of purchased concentrates per cow fell to 9 cwt. by 1942 and the production of home-grown concentrates was insufficient to make up the total to more than about 14 cwt. Gradually the production of home-grown grain, particularly oats, has increased, and now the total quantity of concentrates fed varies between 19 and 21 cwt. But these concentrates contain more than one-third of home-grown grain and, because of their lower feeding value, have to be given at a greater rate per gallon than the concentrates purchased before the war. A balancing factor is the much larger supply and better quality of the silage that most progressive dairy farmers now give to their cows.

Flax Growing

WE do not hear much about flax growing in England. Presumably some of the war-time factories set up by the Ministry of Supply are still operating. The acreage grown of linseed has fallen sharply and is likely to fall further. I see in this year's June returns that 17,000 acres of flax for fibre were grown. This compares with 65,000 acres in 1944. In Northern Ireland steps are being taken to subsidise farmers who will grow flax and give them a guaranteed market. The subsidy is to run for three years, and meanwhile the growers and the spinners are to work out a long-term scheme for the production and sale of Northern Ireland rescutched tow without Government assistance. The subsidy programme covers 4,000 tons of flax and 2,000 tons of rescutched tow in each of the three years.

Barley Prices

THERE is a gentleman's agreement between the maltsters and brewers on the one side and the National Farmers' Union on the other that all barley used for malting will be taken at a price at least 10s. a quarter above the Ministry of Food milling price. My merchant tells me that the barley we threshed out of rick a fortnight ago would in most seasons be accepted for malting. It would not command any great premium, but at the present range of prices it is not attractive enough to command the full extra 10s. for malting and so he thinks that it will have to go to the Ministry of Food. I should be happy to accept a premium of 5s. a quarter over the Ministry's price, but this would be contrary to the gentleman's agreement.

Dexter Cattle

IN the show ring I have often watched Dexter cattle being paraded without knowing anything about the breed beyond the fact that Dexters, like Kerrys, originated in the rougher parts of Ireland, and, of course, they are even smaller than the Kerry. Recently I went to a farm where Dexters are the breed kept, and I was impressed favourably by the quality of the cattle and their quietness. In type they are like miniature Dairy Shorthorns. These cows are averaging 450 to 500 gallons a year and needing less food than a bigger cow. Under the present feeding-stuffs rationing scheme, they do not qualify for many coupons, but they make good use of high quality grazing and dried grass. They deserve, I think, to earn a premium for the high quality of their milk, which often shows a butter-fat content of 4½ to 5 per cent. But the quality premium that the Milk Marketing Board allows is restricted to Jerseys, Guernseys and South Devons. CINCINNATUS.

ESTATE MARKET

**ATHELHAMPTON
TO BE SOLD**

CAPTAIN W. S. MacCALL has instructed Messrs. Nicholas to sell Athelhampton Hall, near Dorchester, a manor house which, if it has lost something of its one-time grandeur, is still notable for its great hall built by Sir William Martyn towards the end of the 15th century, and for the skilful reconstruction carried out by Mr. Alfred de Lafontaine some four hundred years later.

Sir William Martyn, whose family had been Lords of the Manor of Athelhampton since John's reign, made considerable additions to a house that had already been standing for some time, and at the time of his death, in 1503, Athelhampton probably enclosed at least three courtyards. The Athelhampton line of the Martyn family came to an end in 1595 and the estate changed hands on numerous occasions until, in 1848, it came into the possession of a Mr. George Wood.

UNAPPRECIATIVE OWNER

IN 1862 the house still retained much of its former greatness. The hall was entered through the small arch-

£67,033. The outstanding feature of the sale was the disposal of 26½ acres of woodland for £10,000, an average of approximately £375 an acre.

SCHEDULE A TAX AND REPAIRS

THAT a number of householders are not fully acquainted with the method of assessing Schedule A tax, and, more particularly, are unaware of the rebate that can be claimed for repairs, is evident from numerous enquiries from readers. An article, one of several informative features in the October issue of *Property*, a new magazine sponsored by the National Federation of Property Owners, explains the working of this tax.

The first stage, writes Mr. Gordon Cummings, the author of the article, is to find the rental value of the property. If a house is let under a normal agreement, it is the rent, less any rates paid by the landlord. If, however, it is an owner-occupied house, this figure is found by estimating the rent at which the house would let in the normal way with the tenant paying rates. In both instances it is assumed



ATHELHAMPTON HALL, DORSET

way of a noble gate-house of two storeys—"a gate-house whose magnificence would have befitted the entry to an earl's castle rather than to a knight's manor house." But in that year the unappreciative owner of the hall toppled down every stone of the gate-house, and with it fell the chapel, the walls of two of the three courtyards and a large part of the house. Fortunately, however, Mr. de Lafontaine was able to collect sufficient evidence to restore the house and at the same time faithfully to reproduce its individual architectural features.

£235,555 FOR YORKSHIRE ESTATE

THE Swarcliffe estate, Nidderdale, near Harrogate, was sold by auction last week for £235,555. The property, of 3,167 acres, included 34 farms, 2 fully licensed free houses, residential and industrial premises, cottages, a large acreage of woodland, and accommodation land in Harrogate itself.

Mr. N. J. Hodgkinson (Messrs. Bidwell and Sons), with Messrs. Ippling and Cawthorne auctioned the property on behalf of the executors of the late Colonel Victor Greenwood.

Another important North-Country sale held recently was that of Halmby Hall, an estate of 2,018 acres, near Darlington. At an auction conducted by Messrs. Nicholas and Messrs. G. Tarn Bainbridge, Son and Gilchrist, 26 of the 29 lots offered were disposed of for

that repairs are paid for by the owner. The amount so left is the "gross annual value," though sometimes this may be based, in the case of owner-occupiers, on the gross assessments used for local authority rating purposes.

ALLOWANCES FOR REPAIRS

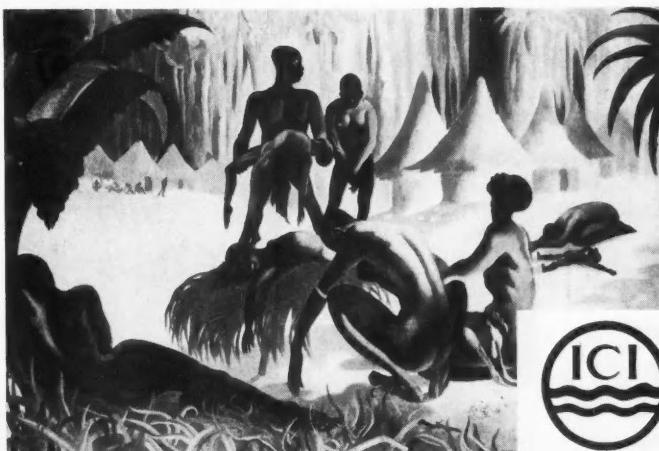
ALLOWANCES for repairs, explains Mr. Cummings, are given on a definite scale varying with the gross annual value. One quarter of the gross annual value is allowed on properties the gross annual value of which does not exceed £40; a fixed sum of £10 where the g.a.v. is between £40 and £50; and one-fifth where the g.a.v. is between £50 and £100. With properties, the gross annual value of which is more than £100, the allowance is £20, plus one-sixth of the g.a.v. above £100. Thus, if the gross annual value is £32, the repairs allowance will be £8; if it is £190, it will be £35; and so on. The figure that is left is the "net annual value" and is the amount that should be entered on the income-tax return.

But tax relief on money spent on bona fide repairs is not restricted to the set allowance. The Income Tax Acts offer relief to cover additional expenditure if the average spent over a period of five consecutive years exceeds the normal allowance, and if the application is supported by receipted bills.

PROCURATOR.

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NEW BOOKS

ALL-DEVOURING COMMUNISM

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MR. ALARIC JACOB, the author of *Scenes from a Bourgeois Life* (Secker and Warburg, 15s.) is a descendant of generations of men who have served their country well for small reward. They have been soldiers and administrators in India, duns, and so forth. He does not complain because their material success was small. He sees them as belonging to an aristocracy animated by the notion of service, and that to him, reasonably enough, is a better thing than to get rich quick by the sale of, say, patent medicines and pills. But I suppose Mr. Jacob has abandoned his belief in aristocracy. It can hardly consort with his belief that men now "are significant only in the mass, and even the dictator is only the topmost stone on the pyramid of the

proposition I resolved to dedicate myself."

However, for all that, he does not want to be swallowed up by Russia. He is an Englishman and he doesn't want to be swallowed up by anyone. "I want the best and closest relations with what is still the only Socialist country in the world. But I am not prepared to sell to Russia what you would sell to America. I would not allow the Soviet Government to subsidise our armed forces, to force its goods on to our markets, to tell us what films we should make, dictate to us what form of society we should live under. I want friendship with the Russians, not to be swallowed up by them."

Here we get down to the crux of the thing. Is there any instance of a

SCENES FROM A BOURGEOIS LIFE. By Alaric Jacob
(Secker and Warburg, 15s.)

MADAME RÉCAMIER. By Margaret Trouncer
(Macdonald, 12s. 6d.)

INTRUDER IN THE DUST. By William Faulkner
(Chatto and Windus, 9s. 6d.)

mass mind." He qualifies this with the reflection that "some individuals are patterns and portents for the mass," and adds the significant phrase: "Some may be shop stewards in an important works—men with the key to larger worlds hanging around their necks."

NO LIKING FOR AMERICA

Mr. Jacob was growing up while World War I was being fought. His opinions were formed in the disillusioned world between the wars. He became a newspaper correspondent in the United States, a country he didn't much like, though he formed a high opinion of Mr. Roosevelt. During the second World War he was a war correspondent and spent much time in Russia. He came to like the Russian people and to like Communism. (Like some other Communists, he had been for a time attracted by Mosley's doctrines. When I call him a Communist, I mean that he is favourable to the Communist way of life. I don't know whether he is a party member.) When he came back to England, he didn't like what he found. He thought the average Englishman not so well educated or nourished as the American soldier or Dominions soldier. "The Balkan peasant, who is only just beginning to lead the life of a man, yet enjoys a richer, broader patrimony than the suburban Plebs of England." "London . . . yawned foully," and the land in general was being butchered. There was obvious need for great changes. "I had no doubt that the Socialist revolution would win in the end. It could win bitterly . . . or it could come comparatively painlessly through recognition on the part of gentle and enlightened people everywhere that their duty and self-interest bound them to the workers and not to the controllers who stood between all of us and the sunlight. To this

country that has "gone Communist" not being faced immediately with the threat of having its form of society dictated to it and of being swallowed up?

At this moment, is not Yugoslavia's resistance to these two notions the most fascinating and significant of all political happenings? In an earlier passage, Mr. Jacob speculates on what would happen if "a more perfect Socialism" than Russia's—that is, a socialism without "such bad old Russian institutions as a political police, administrative exile and trial without jury"—had been realised in a small country. Would that have impressed the world more than Socialism in Russia accompanied by the ruthless suppression of all that stood in the way? Obviously, Socialism so domiciled would have had to convert by the contagion of example, and this, Mr. Jacob concludes, would not have been enough, for "behind the strained russified socialism of the U.S.S.R. stood the material potential to spread the faith. A little Marxist paradise, not having the power to defend the faith, much less propagate it, might long since have succumbed to capitalist pressure from abroad. 'Socialism in one country' could hardly have succeeded had that country not comprised one-sixth of the world."

PROPAGATING THE FAITH

This paragraph is packed with contradictions thought, for within a few lines it speaks of "Socialism in one country" and of "the material potential" for propagating the faith: that is, carrying it abroad. Believing as they do in this propagation of the faith, and having at their disposal, as Mr. Jacob admits, a political police, administrative exile, trial without jury and a controlled Press, how can the Russians not seek to dominate and

swallow up? That there are no parliamentary elections in Russia, Mr. Jacob tells us, need cause no surprise. It is simply that "Soviet society is now as firmly supported by the masses as is parliamentary government in England." The question of an opposition does not arise. But it would be comforting if, before being embraced within the blessedness of Communism, a country were allowed to express its opinion freely. Comforting, too, if, should it then embrace Communism, it were left to work out its own destiny without the interference of the "material potential" and the teeming missionaries who propagate the faith. Tito seems to think so, anyway.

SHE "SANCTIFIED FLIRTING"

A woman said of Madame Récamier that she "sanctified flirting." That has a nice malicious flavour, and it was usually women who said malicious things about her. For, while she was present, no other woman had a chance with the men. Men of her own age, men old enough to be her father, men young enough to be her sons, men distinguished in the arts, in war, in politics, in science, and men of no particular account: they all adored her, and usually, once they had fallen under her spell, they were enslaved for life. She lived through the French Revolution and the terror and the swirl of changing politics and constitutions of the succeeding decades: an unstable disturbing time which had as one of its by-products great sexual laxity. But it was not by throwing herself into that current that Madame Récamier gained and held the affection of men. She would flirt and dance and chatter, but there is no record that any man save Chateaubriand possessed her. Even her husband, a banker who was among the admirers old enough to be her father, was a husband but in name. After years of delightful dalliance that never singed her virgin wings, Chateaubriand, "the most selfish man of his century," says Mrs. Margaret Trouncer in *Madame Récamier* (Macdonald, 12s. 6d.), Chateaubriand, whose love affairs were as numerous as they were notorious, swept her off her feet, and she gave him her devotion for the rest of her life, despite her knowledge that he was as unfaithful to her as he was to every woman who came under his odd passionate spell.

NEGLIGIBLE INTELLECT

What did she mean to all these other men who were still content to wait upon her, even when Chateaubriand was sitting in the chair opposite hers at the fireside? Intellectually, she appears to have been negligible. Mrs. Trouncer gives some examples of the conversations at the famous *salon* and says it is a pity further records were not kept, but really no man would cross the road to listen to such tedious stuff. But it has been said of her that she was "incarnate poesy," and, more highfown, that she was "a young divinity fallen from heaven to earth, unable to unite herself with men because of her celestial origin." These are no more than crude pointers to the fact that, besides having a moving beauty, she exhaled serenity; and the combination of those two qualities must have been irresistible in so dark and ugly and restless a time. Benjamin Constant, who courted her savagely and unsuccessfully, recorded in his diary: "That damned woman is impossible to catch," and no doubt this uncatchability, too, had its effect on the minds of men who saw so much easy catching.

NO MERCY FOR THE READER

It would be easy to throw down in despair Mr. William Faulkner's new novel *Intruder in the Dust* (Chatto and Windus, 9s. 6d.), for Mr. Faulkner does not woo his readers with an easy style. There is no novelist writing to-day more difficult to read. He has evolved for himself a style that seems to enshrine some such thought as: "If you want to know what I'm talking about, you must work hard to find out."

His sentences run on, sometimes filling three or four pages without a full stop and with few commas, and though I for one find an attraction in this odd gnarled way of writing, as though in each sentence he wishes to present an oak complete, not limb by limb, yet I would agree with anybody who said that a little mercy on the reader would not come amiss.

This is a tale of how, in one of the southern American states, a Negro was saved from lynching mainly by the energy of a 16-year-old boy and an ancient creaking lady. Mr. Faulkner is not an obsessed pro-Negro and anti-white writer. He presents his Negro unsympathetically enough, a bumptious and self-opinionated ape of white men. He looks all round the problem and at one point takes a view that is novel to me. That is, that the South so bitterly resents the interference of the North in the matter of Negro-persecution that there is threatened "a people divided at a time when history is still showing us that the anteroom to dissolution is division." We are aware of the problem, we are ashamed of it, and in due time we shall deal with it, but we shall deal with it *ourselves* and not have it "torn from us and forced on him"—that is the Negro—"with bayonets." That is the point of view here expressed—one I have not come on before.

IRISH DOGS

DARE I say in COUNTRY LIFE that dogs are among the few animals I rather dislike? Having admitted it in a small voice, let me continue with a wish that all dog books were so little doggy and so full of the unexpected as *The Dogs of Ireland*, by Anna Redlich (Dundalgan Press, Dundalk, 9s. 6d.). Not only are the breeds discussed and described, but the book is enlivened by archaeological information about Irish dogs, and a diverting mish-mash, without silliness, of fact and of legend. G. G.

A GUIDE TO DRAGONFLIES

ENTOMOLOGISTS will welcome E the new edition of Cynthia Longfield's handy and authoritative *The Dragonflies of the British Isles*, published by Warne for 17s. 6d. The most striking feature of this revised version of the standard field-book on dragonflies, first issued in 1937, is the reproduction in colour of a dozen of the fine drawings done by W. F. Evans just over a century ago. Other new features are an account of the damselfly, *Coenagrion scitulum* (Rambur), discovered for the first time in the British Isles by the author in Essex in 1946, and a key to the field identification of dragonflies and damselflies. The notes on the distribution of the various species have been brought up to the year 1947.

The Royal Entomological Society of London (41, Queen's Gate, S.W.7) is publishing a series of illustrated *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects*. The first three parts, which are now on sale, are *Dermaptera and Orthoptera*, by W. D. Hincks (3s. 6d.); *Diptera I., Introduction and Key to Families*, by H. Oldroyd (7s. 6d.); and *Odonata*, by Lt.-Col. F. C. Fraser (7s. 6d.). E. N. T.

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SHORTER *Evening Dresses*

THE short evening dress has been the big news of the London shows. This is a more sophisticated design than the ballerina skirt of two seasons ago, longer, often nearly touching the ankles and skin-tight as well as full. The ballerina skirts, lineal descendants of the dirndl, were for the young women, while this winter's short evening skirts require the poise of experience. They balance the short haircut and throw the limelight on to shoes and stockings.

Black is the favourite choice, or the blacks that are shot with a jewel colour. The tight-skirted day-into-evening suits are generally in black cloth allied to black grosgrain, velvet, poult, or satin which makes the strapless top of the dress and a one-sided basque or scissors panel breaking the slim line of the skirt. Or the brief top of the dress will be in a pale gleaming silk and embroidered lavishly. The wider skirts are knife-pleated or gauged as Hartnell shows them, and many are in tulle. The knife-pleated tulles are the youngest version of the short dress of this winter and are usually two-coloured, either black over flesh pink or flesh pink or biscuit over black. There are a number of gored skirts, neither very wide nor very narrow, made in stiff, magnificent silks, or plain brocade, or dotted with tiny



A short evening dress with a gauged tulle skirt, and black velvet strapless bodice, and a stiff black poult dinner gown with a short, gored skirt, low V neckline, and black sequin embroidery. Norman Hartnell



(Left) Tight-waisted dinner suit in black moiré with a short gored skirt, fitted jacket, black silk jersey sweater and a white ermine cap. Victor Stiebel at Jacqmar

stars in pale colours. The minute design will be in silver or black on a pale ground, a faint blue, cyclamen or gold, or vice versa. Many of the bodices are extremely décolleté and elaborately padded, folded and boned so that they need very careful fitting and a beautiful shoulder line to look successful. The little jackets worn over them fit closely, are waistlength or longer with flared basques. The plunging V-shaped neckline is featured when the dress has a covering over the shoulder.

The suits are shown with tulle or feathered hats, flowers in the hair or with skull caps embroidered with sequins. The more dashing wearers attach a bird of paradise or a question mark of feathers on to one side of their skull caps. Deep fringed gold necklaces or collars of semi-precious stones or pearls are worn round the bare necks. The newest necklaces of all are the many-stranded ones that are graduated into a point.

The answer as to what to wear on the foot with
(Continued on page 1320)

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these dresses was provided by Lotus at their winter showing. Sandals with both high and low heels and elaborate arrangements of narrow rolled bands of kid or silk that encase the front of the foot like a cat's cradle were shown. These have the requisite lightness, are extremely comfortable and make the foot look small. There are also the nylon mesh bootees that are almost transparent, woven with elastic so that they slip on up to the anklebone, where they have a frosting of sequins. Plain court shoes and flat-soled slippers are shown to wear with the suits in the afternoon; they will carry one on to the theatre and dinner. This winter the court shoes are cut quite low in front, either to a small point or with an oval buckle copied from an antique design, or so high that they reach the anklebone, when they are in mesh suede or nylon woven with elastic so that they slip on.

The short evening dress is always shown alongside the full-length formal dress, which still outnumbers it. The short dresses have largely taken the place of the ankle-length tailored dinner dress in the wardrobe; the gala dress remains secure

in its niche. Décolletés remain very low, often strapless with huge upturning frills or a bow making the brief bodice in front so that the line is uneven. The whole tendency is for uneven lines. Skirts have billowing panniers, side panels or overskirts or the seams are placed to slant across the skirts. Many décolletés show this same asymmetric line revealing one bare shoulder. The fichu remains on some satin, poult and chiffon dresses, but is less in evidence than last season. The bare-shouldered boned bodice has the honours of the winter, carried out in stiff, magnificent silks. Bright colours vie with black, and many hem-lines are uneven with flaring panels placed over tight sheaths or cascades of drapery to one side.

In their winter collection, Marshall and Snelgrove included a glamorous version of the long-skirted evening dress in black satin with bare shoulder décolleté for the older woman. A cluster of pink roses nestled either side in front and a fichu-cape just covered the top of the arms and ended among the roses. The wide skirt was cleverly contrived so that the folds sprang from the easiest line of all across the hips. A dinner dress in fine fuchsia-coloured wool had a petal collar of pale pink grosgrain folded round a modest décolleté and three-quarter length sleeves. Dark silk and cloth suits with folded pale lamé tops combined the glamorous with the practical and featured skirts of varying width. Accordion-pleated tulles at the Roeciff and Chapman showing appeared as full-length skirts sweeping to the ground over rustling petticoats, then identically the same dress but stopping to show the ankles. The crisp pleated skirts were made over a second, dark over light or vice versa, and the pleating was done by a new process so that it lasts well. Bodices were folded, boned, brief, strapless, or with halter straps, made in silk or satin and then hidden under capes and waistlength jackets in glittering sequins. An ankle-length white tulle had its boned satin top and full white satin plume that dipped at the back embroidered with silver sequins. A short black tulle with accordion-pleated skirt over a second white skirt and strapless black velvet bodice had its accompanying black velvet bolero which turned it from an informal to a formal dress. Either way was charming.

A gold brocade starred like an alpine meadow with tiny multi-coloured flower-heads was made with a gored skirt, stopping well above the ankles, and a strapless, boned bodice. This is a wonderful dress for dancing—very sophisticated but with a certain youthful charm as well.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



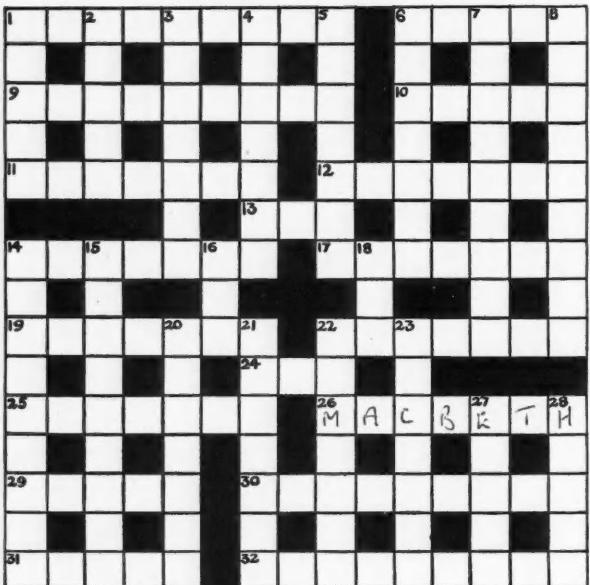
Oval cigarette case in chased gold studded with diamond flowers and sapphire ring held by bold diamond claws which make a side decoration—the new point in jewellery design.
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CROSSWORD No. 1029

COUNTRY LIFE books to the value of 3 guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 1029, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than

the first post on the morning of Wednesday, November 2, 1949

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)
Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 1028. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of October 21, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1 and 5, Northern lights; 9, Newtowns; 10, Sponge; 11, Goliwog; 13, Allied; 14 and 21, Mid-off; 16, Recall; 19, Damages; 20, Thanet; 26, Exhort; 27, El Dorado; 28, Global; 29, Brighton; 30 and 31 Hammer and Tongs. DOWN.—1, Nonage; 2, Rowels; 3, Hoodie; 4, Ransom; 6, Impulses; 7, Handicap; 8, Steadily; 12, Giraffe; 15 and 16, Hatred; 17, Strength; 18, Bath-room; 19, Decrease; 22, Florin; 23, Forget; 24, Barton; 25, Wounds.

ACROSS

- Did he make his name by using trial acts when composing? (9)
- For this creature one horn, rather bent (5)
- One who has a clear quarrel and takes it to court (9)
- What the umpire said to the sapper who disputed his decision? Was it shocking? (5)
- What he and I do in keeping cave in turn (7)
- 12 and 13. Among them may be some out of business (7, 3)
- Mines broken up round me look huge (7)
- Birds of prey, at least partially (7)
- Hobson of Hobson's choice (7)
- Returns to consciousness (7)
- 24 and 25. They might feel out of touch with the modern theatre (3, 7)
- "None of woman born
"Shall harm ____"—Shakespeare (7)
- The college window (5)
- Drinks achieved by having haggled? (9)
- Would plants in this state be out of condition? (5)
- The inference may be something taken off (9)

DOWN

- Pea is changed to a different colour (5)
- Getting wet, perhaps, and no brush up! (5)
- Ely has an unlighted one (7)
- She was a three-banker (7)
- In a vascular cryptogram, O Hell! (7)
- In domestic architecture the summit (7)
- Tender ice (anagr.) (9)
- They may easily be fatal if poisonous (9)
- Cuts (9)
- Ram in rage (anagr.) (9)
- 16 and 18. Vision of the present and past for the children (6)
- How the sculptor should make the lady lie? (7)
- How sweet it looks, how fragrant when it opens (7)
- "The heaven such grace did lend her
"That she might ____ be"—Shakespeare (7)
- Far from up to date, almost of the Flood epoch by the sound of it (7)
- What comes from regarding everything as an unspoken nuisance (5)
- Masculine fellow in Yorkshire (5)

The winner of Crossword No. 1027 is

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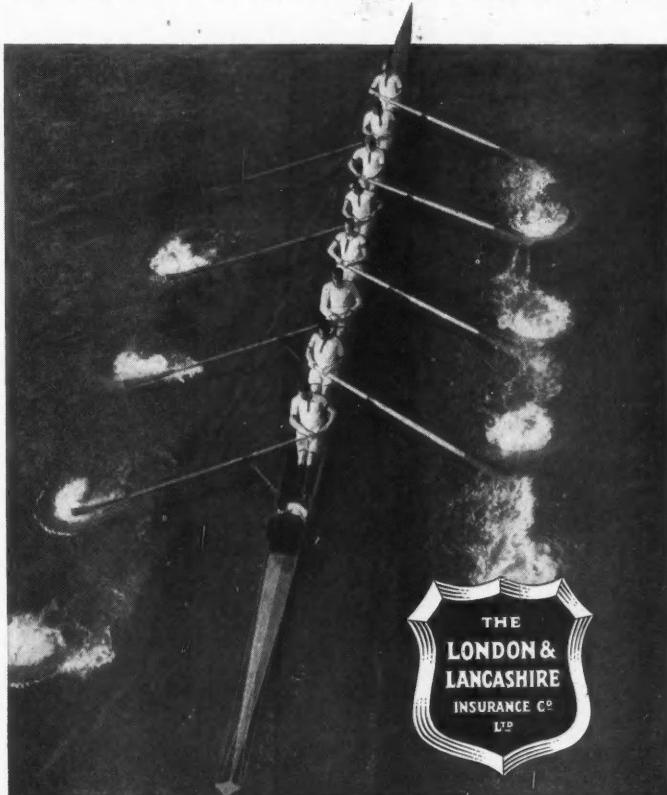
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